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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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22 March 1985

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

PIGADD ESTABLISHED--A Permanent Inter-governmental Authority on Drought and Development in east Africa (PIGADD), was officially formed in Djibouti on February 6 after a conference of ministers from six countries in the region, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda. [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 9 Feb 85 p 3]

CSO: 3400/688

BENIN

AFP REPORTS PARTY CONGRESS TO BE HELD SOON

AB051900 Paris AFP in French 1340 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Exce.pts] Cotonou, 5 Mar (AFP)--A congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin--the only party in Benin and one with Marxist-Leninist leanings--will be held within the next few months in Cotonou to take stock of the 13 years of revolution in that country. This piece of news was recently announced by President Matthieu Kerekou when he officially inaugurated a "national commission" to prepare for the meeting.

This second congress is anxiously awaited since the first, which was held nearly 6 years ago--in November 1979--was aimed at criticism and self-criticism within the party, and things have changed a lot since then. The 1985 congress comes at a time when Benin seems to have reached a political turning point. Certainly there is no doubt about the revolutionary choice. Cotonou maintains its friendship with the socialist countries, whose embassies are firmly implanted in the country (USSR, PRC, DPRK, Cuba, and so on), but it is also bent on maintaining its friendship with the Western countries (France, the FRG, the U.S., and so on) with whom it never totally severed relations.

The country remains attached to the major guidelines of its political action. With regard to major African problems, Benin will continue to support the SEDAR, whose representative in Cotonou is of ambassadorial rank. On the Chadian problem, Cotonou is firmly opposed to Hissein Habre's regime and supports Goukouni. All the same, several observers in the Beninese capital are of the opinion that efficiency has superseded revolutionary phraseology at a time when the country is determined to build an independent and prosperous national economy.

The red slogan-bearing banners which used to fly in the streets of Cotonou and even in the countryside are more discreet. Checkpoints are almost nonexistent and one can go all over the country without being stopped. Certainly the failure of the mercenary attack against President Kerekou's regime on 16 January is still celebrated [words indistinct] to recall the event, with its courageous nationalists ready to fight to defend the Beninese revolution.

CSO: 3419/310

BOTSWANA

BILATERAL RELATIONS DISCUSSED WITH LESOTHO

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 13 Feb 85 p 1

[Text]

GABORONE, February 11: Botswana's External Affairs Minister Dr Gaositwe Chiepe and her Lesotho counterpart, Mr V.M. Makhele met over the weekend in Lesotho to discuss bilateral relations between the two countries.

A press release from the Department of External Affairs quoted a release issued after the two ministers had met, as saying they discussed ways and means of strengthening the relations between the two countries, "by bringing them together through co-operation in various endeavours ranging from economic to cultural matters."

It says the two ministers agreed to continue their talks in future with a view to determining areas on which bilateral co-operation could be promoted for the mutual benefit of the peoples of the

two countries.

Regarding regional matters, the release says, "they reiterated their countries' commitment to work for peace in Southern Africa and for the economic development of the region through co-operation with other countries of the region in the context of SADCC."

Minister Chiepe who was in Lesotho at the invitation of Mr Makhele, also paid a courtesy call on King Moshoeshoe II and Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan of Lesotho.

Dr Chiepe visited Matsieng in Lesotho, where she addressed staff and students of Moshoeshoe II Secondary School. A larger number of the students of the school come from Botswana.

The minister also made a token contribution of P100 towards the construction of the school swimming pool.

CSO: 3400/719

BOTSWANA

CHINESE DOCTORS EXPECTED SOON

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 12 Feb 85 p 2

[Text]

GABORONE: A total of 13 Chinese doctors including two acupuncture specialists are expected to arrive in Botswana early this year to serve in Gaborone and Francistown.

According to a press release from the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, the two acupuncture doctors will work in the Princess Marina Hospital in Gaborone. The rest of the team will work in the Jubilee Hospital in Francistown.

The arrival of the 13 Chinese doctors is the result of a protocol which was signed between Botswana and the Peoples Republic of China on Tuesday this week. The Chinese Ambassador to Botswana, Mr Lu Defan and the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, Mr Baledzi Gaolathe signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

According to the release this is the third protocol of co-operation in the field of

health to be signed between Botswana and China. Mr Gaolathe thanked the Chinese Ambassador for his role in promoting co-operation between the two countries.

Mr Gaolathe recalled that such co-operation had been extended to the fields of railways and agriculture. The Chinese Ambassador described the signing of the protocol as yet another good example of co-operation among developing countries.

CSO: 3400/719

BOTSWANA

SEMINAR EXAMINES ECONOMIC SITUATION

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 21 Feb 85 pp 1, 2

[Article by Molefe Mmamapilo]

[Text] Gaborone, February 18: The Executive Secretary of the Southern African Trade Union Co-ordination Council (SATUCC), Mr Chakufwa Chihana said the SATUCC seminar on socio-economic and employment policies in SADCC countries held at Oasis Motel, has exhaustively discussed and examined the socio-economic situation in the region. It also expressed concern on the devastating drought that has ravaged the region in the past half decade.

Mr Chihana told the press conference held at BFTU Centre this week that the seminar noted that dependence on multi-national corporations to develop these countries an economic strategy that encourages stagnation.

He said a more desirable strategy should be human-oriented social dimension, Mr Chihana felt that specific emphasis should be given to the people. He said more importantly there is an urgent need for SADCC governments to arrest the spiralling cost of living.

The seminar also noted that "market forces" alone would not bring about solutions to the current economic crisis or conflicts between social groups within SADCC states.

He said SADCC governments should have to take positive steps to encourage growth and reduce inflation. Public investment as a stimulus to employment creation and development was an important policy conclusion for this region.

He said other proposals are measures such as incomes and prices policies, an emphasis on training and redeployment of labour, and a redistribution of taxation and social security benefits.

There was a grave danger that the pessimistic forecast for the latter half of the 1980s would prove true if governments were not prepared to take co-ordinated measures for expansion.

Mr Chihana said the longer the economic crisis lasted, the harder it would be to reflate the SADCC economies. At the moment, the physical capital stock

and the resources of the trained manpower are being run down to match the current low demand levels.

Investment in raw materials and extraction had been negligible in many sectors for some years. Recession would make the basic problems of poverty and unemployment all the more difficult to remedy.

The seminar however, felt that the following elements are necessary if progress was to be made in SADCC states:

--Institutional links be established between SATUCC/SADCC that will enable workers to participate and influence relevant policies within the existing structures of SADCC in order to accelerate development in the region. The seminar therefore urged governments in the region to promote a healthy growth of autonomous independent and democratic trade unions in order to allow them to provide the necessary checks for balanced political and economic development.

--The SATUCC secretariat is urged to appeal to those SADCC governments which have not yet ratified ILO Conventions to do so.

--Recognising the right to freedom of association, the trade union leaders urged the SADCC governments to respect the right of workers to join trade unions and elect their own leaders. Further, the seminar urged SADCC governments to recognise the importance of voluntary collective bargaining as an instrument of industrial democracy as recognised by international labour standards.

--The seminar urged governments to avoid capital-intensive programmes that are primarily oriented to the external market and likely to promote more unemployment but rather to engage in operations which will create conditions for employment or self-employment in the region;

--The seminar further urged governments in the region that while encouraging productive investments, they should spend more on social services, specially on education, health care and welfare. In addition, universal primary, secondary, vocational and technical training should be a primary objective of all national educational policies;

--SADCC governments were further urged to re-examine the basic policies of their education so as to establish more healthy-education systems that are likely to contribute to true social development.

--The seminar condemned vehemently the persistent attacks by the minority South African regime on the neighbouring African countries including the recent bombing of a house in the middle of Gaborone. Such attempts will not weaken the resolve amongst the revolutionaries and the masses of the people in these countries to liberate South Africa and Namibia.

--The seminar recognised the tremendous contributions made by the migrant workers in South Africa and further recommended the creation of an ad-hoc committee consisting of: SATUCC, SACTU, ATUCC and NUNW to deal with the problems of migrant labour systems in South Africa.

BOTSWANA

NEW INDUSTRIES TO OPEN SOON IN SELEBI-PHIKWE

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 21 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Selebi-Phikwe: Several new commercial and industrial developments are about to be established in Selebi-Phikwe, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr M. P. K. Nwako disclosed in a speech to the Selebi-Phikwe Chamber of Commerce on Saturday.

Minister Nwako mentioned several companies which are due to start operation and production in Selebi-Phikwe as follows:

--Salmo-Atlantic which will manufacture various fish products and hopes to employ about 40 people,

--Italian Style Shoes have already obtained a plot and are undertaking their preliminary arrangements. The company hopes to employ about 30 people;

--Flavia Shoes will establish both medium sized tannery and shoe factory. This company is expected to be in full operation by the end of this year and is provisionally planning to employ 140 people.

Minister Nwako disclosed further that, Phikwe Abrassives and Tools is another company recently approved and would employ about 20 people.

He told the Chamber of Commerce that Tri-3 Engineering is yet another company which has recently been licensed to make various tools. The company is expected to employ about 20-30 Batswana.

Added Mr Nwako: "A little later this year, I will be leading a Trade and Investment Promotion Mission to the United States of America and hope that his mission may be able to attract more investment to Selebi-Phikwe."

He pointed out that the recent commissioning of the Selebi-Phikwe Continuation Force and the subsequent establishment of a permanent reference Group within Government to monitor the implementation of its recommendations is a clear indication of the determination to do all possible to ensure the future prosperity of the town.

Mr Nwako disclosed that investors coming to Selebi-Phikwe will receive more assistance through the FAP than other urban areas.

He said provision had been made already for the building of the Tuli Block Road to the border through either Zanzibar or Martins Drift.

Amongst some of the projects in the pipeline Minister Chiepe mentioned, was the building of vocational training centre.

Minister Nwako reiterated his Ministry's "Buy Botswana" campaign saying it would encourage local consumers to buy the increasing number of quality products now produced locally.

The establishment of a Trade and Investment Promotion Agency within the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, he said, will seek, among other things, to diversify the geographical location of industries throughout Botswana.

Mr Nwako commended the Selebi-Phikwe Chamber of Commerce as one of the few active ones in the country.

CSO: 3400/721

BOTSWANA

NWAKO SAYS BDP UNITY FIRM, OTHER ISSUES

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 20 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Serowe: The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr M. P. K. Nwako has said the Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) was still strong and solid. He dismissed speculation by the opposition Botswana National Front (BNF), that the party was beset by internal strife as wishful thinking.

Addressing a political rally at Palapye over the weekend, the Minister who is also the Member of Parliament for Tswapong North, said it was not true that there was conflict between the new and the old members of the BDP. He scoffed at allegations of serious cracks within the party and said those who made these allegations were merely dreaming.

He said as a party that stood for democracy and all that it entails, the BDP accommodated the divergence of opinions and views and even criticism. He said where there was democracy, there must be flare of ideas and frank exchange of views in a give and take atmosphere.

Mr Nwako also commented on the controversy regarding the discovery of a sealed Tshiamo ballot box which led to a byelection in the Gaborone South Constituency. He said the events that followed the discovery of the box tended to confirm that Botswana had been saying to the world for many years that it was a shining example of democracy.

He said if the ballot box had been discovered in some other country, it would have been brushed aside and not declared in public as was done in the case of Botswana box. He said in some other countries, the discovery of the box would only have been attended to within the inner circles of the government and made to fizzle out.

Mr Nwako said the holding of a byelection in Gaborone also served to underline the free democratic environment that the country has been ushered in. He said in many countries of the world, a byelection in such circumstances was unheard of.

He said as long as the BDP was in power it would carry the principle of democracy to its logical conclusion. Mr Nwako said only those who did not subscribe to the principle of equality and merit of individuals were saying Botswana was not democratic.

He said although the opposition had six seats in Parliament, the overwhelming majority of the people of Botswana have shown their preference for the BDP. He said the contribution of the opposition would be taken heed of, if seriously intended and was in national interest. He said, otherwise the people of Botswana have given the BDP the mandate to rule this country for the next five years.

Mr Nwako also responded to calls from some elements of the opposition that they should be involved in certain issues of national interest. He said already there were democratic institutions like Parliament where people of all shades of opinion were making input into the decision-making processes. He said through the system of devolution of power, the government was leaving aspects of decision-making to local bodies like district councils, village development committees and parent teachers associations.

Mr Nwako said the Government was faced with the problem compounded by the fact that young people were drifting into the towns to look for jobs. He said even the expanded housing programmes could not cope with this influx.

CSO: 3400/721

BOTSWANA

POSITIVE ASSESSMENT OF COUNTRY'S ECONOMY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Feb 85 p 17

[Text]

GABORONE — Botswana's economy, battered by three years of successive drought, will grow by 4 percent in the 1985/86 financial year starting in April, the Vice-President and Finance Minister Mr Peter Mmusi said.

Presenting the country's budget in Parliament yesterday, Mr Mmusi said the worst years of the drought which resulted in Botswana's economy recording negative growth for the first time in 1980/81 and 1981/82 were over.

He attributed the recovery mainly to the increase in Botswana's diamond production and the upturn in world prices of the gems, the country's single largest export earner.

Without giving details, Mr Mmusi added that diamonds as well as income from a customs union binding Botswana with South Africa, Swaziland and Lesotho, accounted for 70 percent of total government revenue in 1984/85.

As a result of the buoyant economy, civil

servants would get a 6 percent pay rise from April, he said, adding foreign reserves increased from 457-million pula at the end of 1983 to 720-million pula at last year's close.

"Our present level of international reserves cover eight months of our imports," he said.

Mr Mmusi said because of the drought, agricultural production fell by 25 percent from 69-million pula in 1981/82 to 52-million pula in 1982/83 and indications were that there would be a further drop of 31 percent in 1983/84.

Nearly 21-million pula was diverted towards drought-relief programmes in the past year alone, he added.

Botswana's imports increased by 5 percent from 675-million pula in 1983 to 710-million pula last year, but exports rose by 14 percent from 707-million pula to 809-million pula in the same period, Mr Mmusi said.— Reuter.

CSO: 3400/719

BOTSWANA

KGABO WARNS PUBLIC SERVANTS DEFECTORS

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 12 Feb 85 p 2

[Text]

THE Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Englishman Kgabo has said he was aware there were some public officers who leaked top level secrets to opposition parties with which they had sympathies.

The Minister who was speaking at Mamenakwe in his Kweneng South constituency, was reacting to complaints from the audience that some officers did not

serve them properly. The residents had said that because certain officers were neglecting their official duties, people were deprived their right to utilise Government assistance programmes.

Mr Kgabo assured his audience that Government officers who divulged classified information would

face severe disciplinary action if caught. He said public officers were allowed to affiliate to parties of their choice but were prohibited from actively supporting or promoting the interests of such a party.

He said a Government officer was expected to work with diligence and loyalty in promoting the policies of the Government in power even if he did not support the ruling party.

At Thamaga people called for automatic promotion in primary schools to be scrapped off. They said it encouraged laxity on the part of both teachers and pupils.

At Metsimotlhabe, the Minister heard residents complain that construction companies who dug the river for sand were increasing the width of the river, thereby posing a danger to people whose homes were next to the river. They said digging inside the river made it difficult for people to cross during rainy days. *BOPA*

CSO: 3400/719

BOTSWANA

RIFKIND'S STATEMENTS ON SA'S THREATS TO NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 7 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Jowitt Mbongwe]

[Text]

GABORONE: The British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Mr Malcolm Rifkind has said that his country was naturally disturbed by South African threats to neighbouring countries.

The Botswana Government warned the nation in a statement this week that there was an imminent invasion from Bophuthatswana, a threat which was repeated by the South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha.

Responding to a question at a press conference held at Radio Botswana on Tuesday, Mr Rifkind said that the British Government would take steps to ensure that Botswana maintains its stability, peace and integrity.

As in the past he said, the British Government will make representations to South Africa on the threat it issued to Botswana through the Bophuthatswana homeland, that it will invade Botswana if Gaborone does not stop the ANC cadres which Bophuthatswana claims are allowed passage through its territory.

Mr Rifkind told over twenty journalists at the press conference that Botswana's record on maintaining its policy of not being used as a

springboard for attacks on neighbouring countries was commendable.

He noted that Botswana prosecutes anyone caught in illegal possession of arms.

On the recent proposal by South Africa to grant Blacks greater say in its so called political reforms, Mr Rifkind said: "It is a welcome move for as long as it will bear fruits."

"If they introduce reform, we'll welcome it," said the British Minister, adding that failure to realise the proposed reforms, will not get any British or international enthusiasm.

He observed that the Nkomati Accord signed between Mozambique and South Africa has brought some significant changes in the Maputo/Pretoria relations.

Mr Rifkind said the Nkomati Accord has brought some improvement to the economy of Mozambique but warned that the success of the Accord depends on how both signatories adhere to its provisions.

Mr Rifkind said that there is a factual connection between the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and the Namibian Independence but that the linkage is

not related to Resolution 435.

He said Britain believes that Resolution 435 is the basis for the independence of Namibia and anything not related to it should not be a pre-condition to the independence of Namibia.

He said the Namibians deserve the right to determine their own future.

Mr Rifkind said, it is in the interests of Angola to remove foreign troops from its territory and added that Britain hoped for internal stability in Angola "but for that to be realised all foreign troops must leave the Angolans to decide their own direction."

On the issue of disinvestment, Mr Rifkind said he did not believe sanctions were the best way to convince South Africa to abandon apartheid.

The imposition of sanctions he said, will not only affect South Africa but the economies of neighbouring countries.

Mr Rifkind stated that his

Government believed that a full and substantial dialogue between South Africa and the Black leaders of that country was the most important thing that could bring reform to that country.

Responding to a question on whether triumph of the liberation struggle in South Africa is interpreted as Marxist, Mr Rifkind said he did not believe that communism is the best system of Government for any country.

"Every country has the right to choose its own system of Government," he however conceded.

Mr Rifkind said despite the problem his country was having with its aid budget, he hoped Britain would continue its aid to Botswana.

He described his meeting with the President Dr Quett Masire as cordial and most valuable.

Mr Rifkind left for Lesotho yesterday and from there he was to proceed to Swaziland.
BOPA

CSO: 3400/719

BOTSWANA

BOTSWANA CATTLE PRODUCERS EXPERIENCING DIFFICULTIES

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 11 Feb 85 p 5

[Excerpts]

NKANGE, February 1: Farmers in the country did not receive a bonus this year because the Botswana Meat Commission incurred a deficit of two million Pula.

This was said by the Assistant Minister of Local Government and Lands, Mr Obed Itani Chilume at a series of kgotla meetings in Nkange village.

Mr Chilume said that most of the cattle sold to the Botswana Meat Commission especially those in the eastern and northern parts of Botswana were in bad conditions.

The cattle were sold to African countries such as Angola, Mozambique and South Africa which offered less prices than those offered at the European Economic Community (EEC).

He said that the EEC did not buy meat if they had

suspicion that the cattle were exposed to foot and mouth disease. Mr Chilume added that beef sent to the EEC was from cattle deemed at that time to be free from foot and mouth epidemic.

He explained that the meat which was lean and consequently sold to African countries at unattractive prices contributed to the BMC deficit.

The Assistant Minister urged Nkange residents to take advantage of Government Schemes such as Arable Land Development Programme (ALDEP) in order to improve their Agricultural output.

He said that people wanted money for destumping and building dams under AE 10 programme and for commercial ploughing assistance under ALDEP.

He added that under ALDEP, a farmer is required to pay 15 per cent of the

whole amount of the project while the Government pays 85 per cent.

He added that the VDC could also get assistance through LG 17. Villagers also complained that water in their village was not adequate.

The Assistant Minister said that he was worried of the Nkange residents living in small settlements.

He said that this makes it difficult for them to be provided with water. He said if residents could live in big settlements this would make it easy for the Government to provide them with the necessary facilities.

Mr Chilume said that the drought relief programme would be stopped in many parts of the country which were no longer facing the threat of drought. He said that drought relief will be given in those parts which are still hard hit by drought.

CSO: 3400/719

BOTSWANA

BRIEFS

COPPER, NICKEL DEPOSITS FOUND--Selebi-Phikwe: There is enough ore underground at the BCL Coper/Nickel mine to last a lifetime. This disclosure was made when the Minister of Education, Mr K. P. Morake was briefed by the mine's management officials during his recent tour of the mine. Mr Morake who is also the Member of Parliament for Selebi-Phikwe was told that up to 30 metres belt of ore was discovered during recent exploration. The Minister who was accompanied by councillors was told that the whole town was sitting on top of this ore. "But whether it is economic or not depends on the world prices," one of the management officials told the Minister. The officials of the mine disclosed that copper constituted up to 30 per cent of the mines income followed by nickel and cobalt. The Minister visited a number of government departments, schools and parastatals including the Water Utilities Corporation and Botswana Power Corporation. At the Botswana Power Corporation, Mr Morake was told that during the commissioning of the power transmission from Selebi Phikwe, two weeks ago, a total of 18 units of power was transmitted to Gaborone. [Excerpt] [Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 21 Feb 85 p 1]

POWER LINES LINK NORTH, SOUTH--Gaborone: The Botswana Power Corporation says it has completed work on the new overhead power lines which link the power station in the south of Botswana with the power stations in the north. The overhead lines which have cost the corporation about P45 million runs from Selebi-Phikwe via Morupule in Palapye to Gaborone, said the Corporation's Project Manager, Mr P. R. Buick in an interview this week. He said the lines will link the power stations in the south and the north with the central power station at Morupule which will be completed in April next year. For the last two weeks, said Mr Buick, contractors, consulting engineers and the corporation have been testing the lines and the substations which form the backbone of Botswana's new national grid. These substations are at Selebi-Phikwe, Morupule and Segoditshane in Gaborone. Mr Buick explained that while the energizing of the line which was carried two weeks ago did not imply that electricity was being transmitted through the lines, it can be easier to transmit power through the overhead lines in emergencies. [Text] [Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 12 Feb 85 p 3]

CSO: 3400/719

BURKINA

FRANCE GRANTS LOAN FOR WATER SUPPLY PROJECT

AB052230 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 5 Mar 85

["Press communique"]

[Text] Comrade Justin Damo Barro, minister of financial resources of Burkina Faso, and Francois Peredieu Decharlate, director of the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation of the Republic of France, today signed a draft agreement on a loan of 1.6 billion CFA francs or 32 million French francs at the most favorable condition for the financing of village water supply program in the central and northern regions of the country.

In the face of the worsening drought situation in Burkina Faso, the government has proposed the establishment of a priority program for the construction of water supply points. It is striving to attain the objective it set itself: to supply each inhabitant of the country 25 liters of good drinking water a day by 1990. The present loan will enable the government to drill 325 wells--275 in the provinces of Noubretenga and Gazourougou and 50 in the provinces of Sourou and the Sahel in response to already identified emergencies.

Furthermore, to supplement the supply of water for the people in the north, a similar program will be studied and a corresponding supplementary loan will be sought.

CSO: 3419/310

CAMEROON

ANGLOPHONES FEEL NEGLECTED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 13 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] Cameroun: The Anglophone Factor. Tension is growing in English-speaking western Cameroun. The region's 2m-plus anglophones, especially the educated youth, are becoming impatient with the lack of fundamental change since President Paul Biya replaced Ahmadou Ahidjo at the end of 1982. Traditionally the region has been neglected. The ruling United National Camerounaise (UNC) Congress, now due to be held in Bamenda next month (AC Vol 25 No 25), will provide the opportunity for the Anglophones to air their grievances.

The senior anglophone politician is 73-year-old Solomon Tandung Muna, president of the national assembly. Once an MP in Nigeria, he was instrumental in ousting in 1970 the nationalist leader John Ngu Foncha who resisted the creation of a unitary state. (Funcha's post as vice president was abolished). With the recent decline of Muna's health in recent times, he has lost influence. He might retire after the UNC congress. Another longstanding anglophone politician, Emmanuel Tabi Egbe, a British-trained lawyer, whom Biya shuffled out of the cabinet to the largely honorary post of "roving ambassador", is also reported to be ill.

In the cabinet, no anglophone has a significant portfolio. Of the 28 ministers, only four are from Western Cameroun: Dr Victory Anomah Ngu (public health), Benjamin Itoe (transport), Joseph Chongwan Awunti (state inspectorate and administrative reform) and Michael Tabang Kima (mines and energy). Three anglophones are vice ministers: Salomon Nfor Gwie (agriculture), Dorothy Njeuma (education) and Michael Namaya (commerce and industry). Biya's immediate entourage appears to exclude anglophones: the senior ranks of the armed forces are also practically devoid of them; so is the business community, where few anglophones can compete with Bamileke commercants or northern hommes d'affaires. In the 12-man UNC politburo there are three anglophones: Mouna, Egbe and Peter Nsakwa Nji. Two of them will probably retire, leaving the way open for Michael Tabang Kima to join the politburo.

The country is officially bilingual, but without a perfect mastery of French it is practically impossible to have a good career in the state administration. The 2m or so anglophones, just under a quarter of the total population, feel they are second-class citizens. This cultural question provides

the platform for the London-based Cameroun Movement. Although it is not a significant threat to the government, many young anglophones sympathise with it. They want more intellectual freedom in Western Cameroun, especially for the press.

Last year, the Limbe-based editorial team of the English edition of the official Cameroon Tribune was summoned to Yaounde after critical articles appeared in the paper). Many of the young educated elite have left for Nigeria, Britain and the United States. Oil is another contentious issue. All of it is produced from offshore fields in the Rio del Rey area of Western Cameroun. But anglophone Cameroun only benefits from a small portion of the petro-revenue.

CSO: 3400/665

CHAD

BRIEFS

MASSIVE VOTER PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION TURNOUT--The curtains were drawn yesterday over the legislative elections. After the preliminaries of last 17 February, the second round of the parliamentary elections was held yesterday on the principle of universal franchise. Any Gabonese of voting age was eligible to perform this duty on Sunday, 3 March 1984. A look at the partial results that came in late last night, and some final results from the interior in particular, and judging from the remaining partial results expected from the interior today, indicates that there was a massive voter turnout for the elections. [Words indistinct] This shows the commitment of the Gabonese people to the ideals of the Gabonese Democratic Party. It will be recalled that the next parliament will consist of 120 parliamentarians, nine of whom are nominated by the president of the republic by virtue of the powers conferred on him by our country's constitution. [Excerpts] [Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 4 Mar 85 AB]

EEC FINANCIAL AID--Chad and the EEC Commission have signed a financing agreement of about 1,750 billion CFA francs. The money, which is not refundable, will be used for the implementation of the program known as Priority Action Program for Training Sectors. [Summary] [Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 25 Feb 85 AB]

CSO: 3419/310

COMOROS

REGIONS PROTEST CABINET LINE-UP

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 2 Feb 85 p 4

[Text] The population of the island of Mohéli protested this week at the make-up of the new Comorian government, in which the only representative of their island is a delegate to the interior minister, Ali HASSANALY. In addition to a spate of telegrams from the islanders to president Ahmed ABDALLAH, Mohéli's governor, Mr MATOIRI, said that a Mohelian should have been given one of the four powerful posts of minister of state, or at least a "full ministry". In a burst of anger, the islanders even raised a French flag on a public building. It was torn down immediately by the army.

Similar discontent was expressed in the Nioumakélé region of the island of Anjouan, even though 98 per cent of the local inhabitants voted for president ABDALLAH in the recent presidential elections, according to the official results. The only member of the new government from the region, secretary of state for youth and sports Saïd ABDOLAH Djaha, was branded a "distinguished nobody" by the inhabitants of Noumakélé in protest demonstrations.

I.O.N.- These disturbances, along with the strike of college students at Moroni on Grand Comoro which began on January 17 and resulted in the closure of the establishment six days later, are a source of anxiety to president ABDALLAH, who blames them on foreign interference. The head of state is also increasingly suspicious of the political aims of the president of the federal assembly, Mohamed TAKI, who is still in Paris and trying to win over supporters of Mr ABDALLAH among the Comorian community in France. Mr TAKI, who has not resigned his office - he was elected in 1982 for a five-year term which is irrevocable, according to the constitution - could be tempted to use the assembly to enlarge his power-base within the country. It was in order to curb Mr TAKI's authority that president ABDALLAH had the assembly vote in a special session on January 25 to abolish its own financial independence.

CSO: 3400/688

ETHIOPIA

MERGER OF ERITREAN GROUPS REPORTED

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 2 Feb 85 p 6

[Text] The three Eritrean groups which signed the Jeddah agreement in January 1983 finally announced in Khartoum on January 24 after particularly difficult negotiations that they had merged completely. The ELF-PLF of Osman Saleh SABEH, the ELF-Revolutionary Council of Abdallah IDRIS and the ELF-Revolutionary Committee of Abdelkader JELLANI will in future be known as the Eritrean Liberation Front-Unified Organisation.

The differences which were preventing the successful conclusion of the negotiations which had started on December 3, relating to the leadership of the front's military wing, were finally resolved by the establishment of a tripartite military committee with representatives of all three of the front's components. This dashed the hopes of Osman SABEH's group of taking sole control of the front's armed forces, and ELF-PLF military chief Ahmed JASSER will have to get along with Hussein KHALIFA from the ELF-Revolutionary Council and Adan SALEH from the Revolutionary Committee as the other members of the triumvirate.

The executive committee, the supreme body of the unified front, is headed by Osman Saleh SABEH, assisted by Abdallah IDRIS and Abdelkader JELLANI, in that order, as his vice-presidents. The department of external relations has been given to Saleh IYAY and that of information to Mohamed SAID Nawoud. In all, the executive has 15 members, five from each of the three groups. On the lines of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the new front also has a national council, chaired by Yohanes ZEREH Mariam, a Christian, who was vice president of the ELF-Revolutionary Council. The front announced its intention to call a general congress in a year's time.

I.O.N.- This agreement, reached under pressure from Saudi Arabia and at the price of many casualties in clashes on January 1 and 3 between the forces of Osman SABEH and Abdallah IDRIS, is a success for Riyadh, whose aim is to create a front capable of counterbalancing the influence of the EPLF, the only organisation with combattants actually in Eritrea, which the Saudis judge too Marxist-oriented.

Given the EPLF's determination not to let any other armed group establish itself in the province, more fighting can be expected between the two rival branches of the Eritrean resistance in the months to come.

For its part, on January 30 the Ethiopian government took to task Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Iraq and Morocco, accusing them all in a communique from the foreign ministry of giving support to "Eritrean secessionists".

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

EAST GERMAN PACT--Ethiopia and East Germany signed a new economic, technical and scientific co-operation agreement in Addis Ababa on February 1, at the end of the seventh session of their joint economic commission held last week in the Ethiopian capital. The agreement in particular provides for the establishment of joint companies in the agricultural, industrial, transport and research sectors. It was signed for the East German side by the deputy prime minister, Wolfgang Rauchfuss, who had talks with president Mengistu Haile Mariam during his visit to Addis Ababa. I.O.N.--This agreement follows the trade protocol of March 1984 covering the sale to East Germany of various Ethiopian products (coffee, skins, oilseeds, grain, wine and textiles) and the purchase from that country of tractors and agricultural equipment, motor-bikes and spare parts. In recent years, East Germany has also contributed to the construction of a cement-works, a textile factory and a vegetable-oil plant, and has afforded several short- and long-term loans. Moreover, since 1976 it has played an important role in organising Ethiopia's security forces, including the secret police and the presidential guard. [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 2 Feb 85 p 4]

GOODS FROM AUSTRALIA CONFISCATED--A boatload of 6,000 tonnes of wheat and other goods from Australia, intended for people in areas controlled by the EPLF and TPLF, was confiscated by the Ethiopian authorities on 13 January after the freighter Golden Venture docked at the Ethiopian port of Assab. The cargo was to have been offloaded later at Port Sudan. A statement from the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry branded the Australian action an "unacceptable affront to Ethiopia's sovereign authority," and added that Ethiopia would take the "necessary" steps to ensure that "rebels" would not receive food supplies. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English No 165, 19 Jan 85 p 2]

CSO: 3400/552

GHANA

BRIEFS

SELF-SUFFICIENCY COULD BE ACHIEVED--Ghana can be self-sufficient in food if farmers and food dealers will stop collaborating with smugglers to smuggle food items to other countries. Speaking at a meeting with food dealers at Bolgatanga, Mr. Simon Abingya, Upper East Regional Under Secretary in charge of operations said the PNDC recognises the role farmers and dealers are playing to meet the requirements of the consumer. However, he said, the government is alarmed at the rate at which food items, notably maize are being smuggled outside the country. The Under Secretary said reports teaching his office indicated that some dealers have been helping middlemen and smugglers to smuggle maize across the borders and advised them to desist from such practices. Mr. Abingya therefore asked the dealers to ensure that their activities are properly organised and monitored. He made it clear that the maize purchasing and evacuation exercise currently going on in the region is not intended to disrupt their operations and should therefore desist from hoarding. On complaints of harassment and extortion of money by the security agents, Mr Abingya said the dealers should also be blamed for encouraging corrupt practices which are against the aims of the revolution. He assured them that the Regional Administration is prepared to support and encourage their operations provided they do genuine business. [Text] [Article by Iddrisu Seini] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 6 Feb 85 pp 1, 4]

MAPPING NEW DRILLING LOCATIONS--M/V Aquantic, an off-shore survey vessel belonging to the Primary Fuels Ghana Incorporated which took over Agri-Petco of Ghana Incorporated is expected to berth at the Tema Harbour very soon to record and map three new drilling locations in the Saltpond Oil fields. A statement from the Ministry of Fuel and Power yesterday said the survey work is in preparation for the arrival of the jack-up rig "The Trident 7" in Ghanaian water towards the end of February this year. Already one of the two supply vessels, the MV Petromar General, contracted to service the drilling rig has berthed at the harbour. The Ministry of Fuel and Power requests the co-operation of all agencies Ghana Ports Authority Customs Department, Land Survey Department, Civil Aviation Department and others in Tema and Accra as well as the people of Apama, Elmina and Saltpond where surveyors are setting up navigational equipment, to ensure efficient progress of this project. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 8 Feb 85 p 1]

GHANAIAN VOICE BAN LIFTED--The suspension order imposed on the publication of the GHANAIAN VOICE, a private weekly newspaper, on 24 January has been lifted with immediate effect. This is contained in a statement issued in Accra yesterday. The statement was signed by the undersecretary for information, Mr Koffi Tetebi-Kwakye. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Mar 85]

GUARDSMEN WITHDRAWN FROM AIRPORT--Border Guard personnel operating at the Kotoka International Airport have been withdrawn permanently. Sources close to the former office of the guards at the Airport explained that the withdrawal is part of the re-deployment exercise of the personnel following the dissolution of the Border Guard Unit. The sources said some members of the unit have been distributed among the various units of the regular army which is now responsible for guarding the borders. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 20 Feb 85 p 8]

PETROLEUM CORPORATION DIRECTORS ANNOUNCED--The PNDC has appointed members to the Directing Board of the New Ghana National Petroleum Corporation. Alhaji Iddrisu Mahama, member of the PNDC is chairman of the board while Dr A. K. Addae, currently Technical Director of the Ministry of Fuel and Power assumes temporary responsibility of Managing Director of the corporation pending the appointment of a substantive holder of the office. A statement issued in Accra last night said other members of the board are Mr Tsatsu Tsikata--Lecturer in Law of University of Ghana, Mr Cato-Brown--Ghaip, Mr K. B. Amisah-Arthur--Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Dr Ablordeppey, a Geophysicist and Mr B. K. Smith,--Management Development & Productivity Institute. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 20 Feb 85 p 1]

MINERAL PROSPECTING COMMITTEE FORMED--The government has set up a committee for mineral prospecting licences. The committee is currently processing applications from both local and foreign countries which are desirous to open up mine fields for gold and diamond in the country. This was announced by the Under-Secretary for the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, Mr F. Ohene-Kena, in an interview in Accra yesterday. Mr Ohene-Kena, disclosed that "with the improvement in the economic situation, quite a number of prospective investors are also making enquiries in the mineral sector in the country." [Excerpt] [Article by Ayikwei Armah] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 21 Feb 85 p 1]

CSO: 3400/701

GUINEA

BRIEFS

FRENCH LOAN AGREEMENT--France and Guinea last Monday signed a loan agreement under which the French Fund for Economic Cooperation will grant Guinea the sum of Fr 56 million to be used for the purchase of 25 buses for (Sogecra), a mixed economy transport company, the construction of mechanical workshops and the purchase of mechanical equipment for (SAG), automobile maintenance company jointly owned by private Guinean and French businessmen. [Excerpt] [Conakry Domestic Service in French 0645 GMT 6 Mar 85 AB]

GUINEA RETAINS AREA DISPUTED BY GUINEA-BISSAU--The area where oil prospecting is being carried out and which was being disputed by Guinea-Bissau, has been retained by Guinea, according to the judgment of the arbitration panel at the Hague. It will be recalled that on 14 February 1985 the arbitration panel at the Hague, set up to settle the maritime border dispute between the Republic of Guinea and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, delivered its judgment. [passage omitted] [Excerpt] [Conakry Domestic Service in French 0645 GMT 5 Mar 85]

CSO: 3419/312

KENYA

STUDENT UNREST POINTS TO REGIME'S VULNERABILITY

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English No 169, 16 Feb 85 p 1

[Text]

The memory of the attempted coup d'état of August 1982 is still a constant presence in the mind of president Daniel arap MOI. The repression of the latest student demonstrations and the closure on February 12 of two faculties of Nairobi university demonstrate how aware the regime is of its own vulnerability. Despite a general easing of tension in the relationship between the State and the university since 1983 confidence has yet to be restored. The students have been officially accused of wanting to destabilise the government, as in August 1982, when several hundred of them came out in support of the coup attempt mounted by the Kenyan air force.

For their part, the students accused president MOI of being one-sided in granting pardon to former constitutional affairs minister Charles NJONJO, although an official inquiry implicated in the coup plot, while four students likewise found guilty of involvement in a trial in 1983 were sent to jail for periods of between six and ten years and have not been freed. In such a tense atmosphere, the spark which ignited the tinder was the expulsion, without any official reason being given, of three student leaders including Julius Mwanga MWANDAWIRO, head of the university of Nairobi students' organisation, and the withdrawal from five others of their government study grants. As a result, several hundred students decided on February 6 to occupy the university premises in a bid to persuade the head of state, who is also chancellor of the university, to lift the disciplinary measures. Four days after the occupation began the police invaded the campus in a "cleaning-up" operation which resulted in a heavy toll: one killed and 65 injured among the students and 32 injured among the police, according to the authorities, but seven killed and more than 100 injured according to other sources.

There are several possible reasons for this hard-line attitude of the government. According to Mr MWANDAWIRO the authorities had learned of a student meeting in which reference was made to the self-exiled Kenyan playwright NGUGI Wa Thiong'o. He has become president MOI's bête noire, though there is no indication that he has any particular influence in Kenya. Another theory for the action was the intention of certain student leaders to set up a national student body, bringing in the new university of Eldoret.

It appears, however, that Daniel arap MOI's fears are centred on the expression of a real political opposition, speaking of Kenya's problems in terms of class relationships and not just ethnic rivalries. Only the students, and a few intellectuals, are currently able to pose this threat. Their opposition, too, can also be seen as revealing the anxieties of the urban middle classes with regard to the regime's increasing authoritarianism. More generally speaking, the government is especially afraid of an alliance with the neglected poorer classes in both town and country during the current period of drought and austerity. However, under present circumstances this possibility seems very unlikely. It is true that the attempted air force coup in 1982 stirred up the shanty-towns of Nairobi at the same time as the university, which was subsequently closed for a year, but this was more of a spontaneous reaction than the result of any connection with the intelligentsia.

CSO: 3400/694

LIBERIA

UNLIKELYHOOD OF DOE REMAINING IN POWER EXPLAINED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 13 Feb 85 pp 6, 7

[Text] Samuel Doe's regime has increased its efforts to prevent the registration of opposition political parties. It is almost inconceivable that Doe could win fairly in the presidential elections due in October. However, he clearly wishes to retain power, despite the overwhelming popular dislike of his regime and the growing chance of serious bloodshed. Apart from the thuggery, corruption and gross mismanagement prevalent in the regime, there are two key points to consider:

--The army. For the first time in several years, enlisted men (as opposed to officers) are being paid late. No pay was received before Christmas; January pay was late and in some cases is still due. During past financial crises the view from the Executive Mansion (head of state's office) was that officers could not afford late payment but that the ranks should be paid on time--at all costs. That they have not is testimony both to incompetence and the severity of the financial crisis (see below).

--The Americans. Washington now regards Doe as a political liability. America has useful strategic assets in Liberia which could be jeopardised by continued political and economic collapse. The broad American policy now is to help squeeze Doe out as painlessly as possible. Hence American insistence on multi-party elections. Bill Swing, the American ambassador who has extended his tour of duty in order to see through the elections, survives persistent attempts by the Executive Mansion to have him recalled permanently to Washington.

The lifting last July of the ban on political activity resulted in a flurry of opposition organisation. (For a detailed analysis of parties see AC Vol 25 No 23). The first hurdle towards registration as a party was the Special Elections Commission (Secom) edict that parties would have to put up \$50,000 cash and \$150,000 of collateral. The three main opposition parties, the Liberian People's Party (LPP), United Peoples' Party (UPP) and the Liberian Action Party (LAP) managed to find the money. The opposition has harassed continually, but by the end of last year the "electoral process" was seen to be edging forward.

The next hurdle for parties was to find 3,000 supporters from all parts of the country. As registered members of a particular party, their names would be presented to Secom. In order to acquire support, a certain amount of campaigning is obviously needed. Yet government agents, in the name of Decree 88A, have continued to harass opposition activists, preventing in many cases effective campaigning. For instance, three UPP workers were arrested in Nimba county merely for distributing leaflets.

Doe's party, the National Democratic Party of Liberia (NDPL) has meanwhile had its 3,000 names approved by Secom, despite the most serious charge of improper procedure by NDPL; many of the 3,000 names appear to have been selected from the electoral roll without consulting the individuals, a number of whom protested verbally and in writing that they were not members of NDPL. Secom's credibility, always dubious, is now almost irreversibly tarnished.

Secom's chairman, Emmett Harman, has been absent for much of the time, leaving the vice-chairman, Albert White (a former chief of staff under Tubman) in nominal charge. White, who comes from Doe's county, Grand-Gedeh, was replaced last month by NDPL member David Gbala, a brother of Bai Gbala (who is close to Doe). Before assuming his new office, David Gbala was a regional NDPL head. The removal of White for "administrative reasons" was contrary to Decree No 75 and entirely against the spirit of anything resembling a "free" electoral process. What is more, the government has now made county superintendents members of NDPL whether they like it or not.

Other notable events are:

--The banning of UPP last month for no substantiated reasons.

--The defection to NDPL of one of UPP's main organisers, Oscar Quiah. (The government has now dropped various legal charges against him).

--The sacking of professional people in private and public sector posts if they are sympathetic to the opposition.

--The closing by the government of the one relatively independent newspaper, the Observer. (The news sheet, Footprints, is now the only independent publication still circulating).

--The disqualification by Secom of many of LPP's 3,000 names.

--The refusal by Secom, presumably on the orders of the Executive Mansion, to continue LPP's registration process until LPP leader Amos Sawyer provides evidence that the 1983 constitutional committee (of which he was chairman) was properly audited, even though legally there is no requirement that a party should be affected because an individual member of it is subject to charges unrelated to the party itself.

--An attempt to burn down Sawyer's house last week.

--The recent announcement by Secom that registration of parties will end on 28 February. (The implication is that only NDPL and a token opposition party--probably Edward Kessely's tiny Unity Party--will be qualified to run for election).

Against this politically explosive background is the nearing prospect of national bankruptcy. Unlike other countries Liberia cannot print money to pay its domestic bills. The American dollar is the local currency. There is no possibility of introducing a new currency in the near future because nobody would accept it. The liquidity squeeze is such that most civil servants are now paid at least three months late. The \$1.2 billion foreign debt needs to be rescheduled. But that figure includes a net payment to the IMF of \$25m this year.

In present circumstances of financial chaos there is little prospect of a new agreement with the IMF, and hence no real chance of a rescheduling. There will be a negligible capital inflow--Liberia is now regarded widely as an unacceptable political risk. The government, or individuals in it, might try to raise some cash by selling state companies like Air Liberia, which Afro-Lebanese business interests from neighbouring Sierra Leone wish partly to acquire. But only the United States could provide the finance Doe needs to survive, even in the short-term.

Given that the Americans would also like to see Doe out of office, the chances of Doe hanging onto power are minimal. In the short-term he is relying on the loyalty of his elite. It includes George Bolley (secretary-general of NDPL), Gray Allison (minister of defence), Alvin Jones (minister of finance), John Rancy (former minister of labour), Gba Bgala (number three in NDPL), Henry Dubar (army chief of staff) and Jan Ka Ba Johnson (an adviser).

The National Security Agency (NSA) is also playing a crucial role, though many of its employees are disaffected with the regime. NSA director Sylvester Moses, a Sierra Leonean by origin who once provided close security to President Siaka Stevens, has acquired a reputation for adhering to the "professional duties" of his demanding and well-paid job.

Footnote: 1. Issued in July last year, the decree is officially to protect the public against the spread of rumours, lies and disinformation". In practice it is used to silence the opposition.

CSO: 3400/665

MADAGASCAR

RATSIRAKA 'WESTERNISES' HIS IMAGE

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 9 Feb 85 p 4

[Text] The dramatic announcement by president Didier RATSIRAKA on the occasion of ceremonies marking the 150th anniversary of the publication of the Bible in the Malagasy language (see I.O.N. N°167) that he would no longer take part in the ritual "Joro" sacrifices of cattle is still provoking discussion among the country's politicians. The "Joro", a ceremony directly linked with the cult of ancestor-worship, is an integral part of Madagascar's cultural heritage and is a practice which is still very much alive among Malagasies.

There is virtually no doubt that in restating his faith in God on the occasion of an ecumenical ceremony attended by several thousand Christians of all denominations, from Roman Catholics and Anglicans to Lutherans, Pentecostalists and Seventh Day Adventists, and in declaring that he would no longer participate in the "Joro", president RATSIRAKA intended above all to get in the good books of the churches, which are increasingly showing opposition to his regime. It is noteworthy, however, that the churches themselves have quite successfully incorporated local customs into their rituals, and are not fundamentally opposed to the "Joro". Furthermore, in breaking with one of the traditions which are especially close to the hearts of Malagasies, the president has alienated himself politically from much of the population.

I.O.N.- It seems that for several weeks now president RATSIRAKA has been trying to "westernise" his image. On January 10, when he conveyed his good wishes to the diplomatic corps, he praised at length the major western philosophers, expressing regret that Malagasy schools no longer studied anyone but Marx, Engels and Lenin (I.O.N. N°165). On January 27 in the Mahamasina stadium he proclaimed his Christian faith. It is certain that these two economic policies of his regime have alienated the population to its principal creditors (see page 6 for the French text and the president's approval).

On the other hand, the authoritarianistic political atmosphere is clearly persistent. The evidence of this came in the extremely virulent pastoral letter issued by Madagascar's 19 Catholic bishops last September 27, of which the Fianarantsoa newspaper Lakroa managed to publish 18 out of 28 clauses in its last issue in December. In a thinly-veiled allusion to the Malagasy situation, the letter stated: "In order to maintain one's position and stay in power for ever, one does not shrink from deliberate lying, since the lie has become the easiest way to subject, betray and oppress the people."

MADAGASCAR

BRIEFS

GESTURE TO CHURCH--In a conciliatory gesture to the Malagasy churches, which were deeply disturbed by the recent murder of friar Sergio Sorgone (see I.O.N. N^o166), president Didier Ratsiraka announced on January 27 that he would no longer attend "any ritual sacrifice", a reference to the "Joro", the slaughter of cattle which is a feature of official ceremonies in every region of Madagascar. The murder of the Italian missionary was officially blamed on "sorcerers, probably looking for a human brain", and resulted in four arrests. I.O.N.--President Ratsiraka's announcement appears to be prompted above all by a question of tactics towards a Church which is increasingly hostile to his policies. It is especially surprising in that the president is known to consult sorcerers frequently. [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 2 Feb 85 p 5]

CSO: 3400/688

MAURITIUS

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIALIZATION PLAN--The government of Mauritius is putting the final touches to an industrialisation plan which will delineate the main features of its strategy in this regard. According to industry minister Kadress Pillay 1985 will see a start on a quantity of industrial projects which will enable 15,000 jobs to be created between March and December. The minister revealed that investors were particularly interested in the rural areas where the government intends to set up new "free processing zones". In 1984 a total of 47 new firms producing for export were established, and the number of jobs created in the existing free zone went up 42 per cent. [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 9 Feb 85 p 8]

CSO: 3400/688

MOZAMBIQUE

GOVERNMENT'S DIFFERENCES WITH ANC OVER STRATEGY, POLITICAL VIEWS

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 17 Feb 85 p 13

[Article by J. H. P. Serfontein]

[Text]

THE Mozambican Government has serious differences with the banned African National Congress (ANC) about its strategy and analysis of the political situation inside South Africa.

These views were spelled out clearly and forcibly earlier this week in Maputo by senior Frelimo officials to Joe Slovo, a white member of the ANC and a leader of the banned South African Communist Party (SACP).

Slovo was bluntly told that Mozambique disagreed fundamentally with the ANC on its strategy, including its total commitment to the "armed struggle".

"For years we have automatically accepted the advice of the ANC and their draft resolution on South Africa at international gatherings," one senior Frelimo source told me. "However, we are no longer prepared to do so blindly and to be led by our noses."

"Over the last 25 years there have been some fundamental changes in South Africa, some good, some bad. Whilst the apartheid structure remains unchanged, South African society is changing. There are also new realities which did not exist in 1960."

"The propaganda of any liberation movement should take into account such realities. But we find that today the ANC still uses many of the outdated cliches and propaganda phrases from the Sharpeville era. It is ineffective and counter-productive."

The source said: "One cannot simply ignore some of the policy moves

and changes introduced by the SA Government over the past year — even if one accepts the argument that they may have no intention of abandoning power or abolishing fundamental apartheid structures."

In this regard he mentioned the various recent statements by President Botha in Parliament and the planned scrapping of the Mixed Marriages and Immorality Acts.

"These developments, and the greater political fluidity open up new opportunities to explore. Effective political action inside South Africa could exploit the contradictions now appearing in the apartheid edifice."

A senior Minister told me: "Over the past 24 years the ANC has achieved comparatively very little with sporadic sabotage attacks. As a propaganda weapon, it kept the idea of the ANC alive, and boosted morale and helped to create a political awareness."

"However, the ANC is no nearer to taking over power physically."

"With a new political awakening in South Africa among black political organisations, it is clear that the armed struggle should be seen merely as an instrument in helping to achieve liberation, and not an end in itself."

The Minister warned that strategy should not be elevated to an inflexible ideology.

Mozambican and other Frontline sources have in recent weeks made it clear to me that they believed that blacks should devise a new internal political struggle, "even if it means sometimes using apartheid platforms to oppose the Government."

MOZAMBIQUE

AQUINO DE BRAGANCA DISCUSSES BACKGROUND OF NATION'S CONFLICT

Harare THE HERALD in English 22 Feb 85 p 10

[Article by Moeletsì Mbeki]

[Text]

MOZAMBIQUE'S war against the MNR has entered a new and decisive stage of decentralisation of power to the provinces accompanied by the political mobilisation of the peasants, says Professor Aquino de Braganca, director of the Centre for African Studies at Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo.

High ranking members of Frelimo's Politburo have been moved out of the capital and have now taken charge of the battle for the hearts and minds of the peasants in the provinces.

"There are lots of mistakes Frelimo maybe has committed; unfortunately this is a situation of war but now we have to win politically. This is a big battle," said Cde Braganca, himself an influential member of the party.

"If you go to the Zambezi province today where Mario Mashungu, a Politburo member and Minister of Planning who is now in charge of Zambezi, the situation has greatly improved and decentralised.

MOVING

"We are now moving towards a popular economy of war, a complete transformation of Mozambique, a rethinking

of our own experience of 10 years of independence in terms of popular perspective because only with the peasants can we win this war."

Another Politburo member, Cde Marcelino dos Santos, has taken charge of political structures in Sofala province where the port of Beira is situated. He said as a result banditry has been reduced and "great effort has been made to relaunch our economic activities in Zimbabwe".

Until about two or three months ago, the MNR was a terrorist organisation that was only interested in destruction of the country's economy.

They have not been interested in putting forward a political programme or in trying to obtain the support of the peasants, Cde Braganca said. The objective was not so much that they should present themselves as a political group "because South Africa never wanted it", he said.

"There is sufficient proof that South Africa did not want to have a political alternative to Frelimo. They wanted to create a very weak Frelimo to deal with.

"If you study very carefully how the MNR have been acting, they have been directed at least three or four times

a day through contacts with their headquarters in South Africa to move and destroy this bridge, this harbour, this electricity powerhouse.

"Precise things, the physical destruction of means of transport and centres of food production.

"But I have not seen today a region with peasants controlled by the MNR. They haven't proposed a programme, they haven't presented themselves as a political group because South Africa itself never wanted it," Cde Braganca emphasised.

The recent change of direction by the MNR where it is now combining terrorism with putting forward political demands is a "positive aspect" of the Nkomati Accords, said Cde Braganca, because as a result of the Accords the other backers of the MNR — the Portuguese connection — have been forced to reveal themselves, he added.

DEMANDS

The demands being put forward by the Portuguese connection were neo-colonial demands and he therefore felt that they would not be accepted by the mass of the peasants in his country.

Among the demands being put forward by the MNR are that the chiefs who were installed by the Portuguese before Mozambique's independence in 1975 should be brought back to power and that the property of the Portuguese settlers which they had abandoned when they left should be restored to them and guaranteed to them by the constitution.

"These points are only coming out now and this is the positive aspect of Nkomati; it has forced them to reveal themselves," he said.

Asked if he thought Frelimo would be able to gain the support of the peasants to resist the new demands being made by the MNR, he said:

"The mass of the peasants in Mozambique are war-weary and the situation is very difficult for them with this destruction but the mass of the peasants in Mozambique do not want the chieftains to come back because they recognise them as their oppressors, tools of the Portuguese, something like chiefs in South Africa today.

"The masses do not want them to come back whatever may be the mistakes and difficulties of the government."

Turning to evaluate what Mozambique has gained by signing the Nkomati non-aggression pact with the Pretoria regime in March last year, Cde Braganca said the pact should be understood in its historical context. He said there had existed a state of undeclared war between Mozambique and South Africa from 1964. From 1967 he said there were as many as 2000 elements of the South African army fighting against Frelimo inside Mozambique.

COMPROMISE

A war you finish either by smashing the enemy or you sit down at the table and discuss a compromise, he said. Mozambique decided to "put an end to the undeclared war because it realised it could not smash South Africa and neither did South Africa think it could smash Frelimo and occupy Maputo". The pact was to respect sovereignty, respect of frontiers and not to create subversive activities against each other, he said.

"While Mozambique has respected the letter and spirit of the Accords, my own impression is that the insurgency has continued — certainly from South Africa — and this is the problem," Cde Braganca said. He added that he was not in a position to say whether or not the Accords would be maintained or broken.

"I see that things are not moving as the two countries thought when they signed the Accords. The insurgency continues, the MNR elements penetrate from South Africa and there is evidence now of arms coming from South Africa."

Pressed on whether he thought Frelimo had made a mistake by signing the Accords and especially by hurriedly expelling ANC cadres while the Pretoria regime was showing reluctance to get rid of the MNR, Cde Braganca replied:

"It may be. The position of Samora was to apply the Accords immediately after signing. Now Frelimo applied the letter and spirit of the Accords, if the others haven't done it you can see who are the people who stick to their word and who do not stick to their word.

"It becomes clear now

to the world that they don't mean it.

MISTAKE

"Has Frelimo made a mistake or not? This is another problem. This is a judgment historians and the outside world will do tomorrow but I explain to you the point of view of Mozambique and I share this point of view. I think Frelimo had to do it and it did it.

"Now the negative aspects are that things are continuing although the destabilisation has not increased after Nkomati as many observers say.

"Destabilisation has increased in a certain number of centres. The MNR are doing activity in the capital because it gives more echo in the international arena and this is one of the big battles of the MNR sponsors who are in Europe and with relations in South Africa."

Cde Braganca stressed however that he thought there were positive aspects to the Nkomati Accords. Firstly, the Portuguese backers of the MNR have been forced to the surface and compelled to show their neo-colonialist political colours.

Secondly, South Africa State President, P. W. Botha, who had been trying to present himself as a man of peace now stands revealed to world opinion as continuing to be a man of war. "His isolation will be doubled," Cde Braganca said.

But above all, Cde Braganca said the Accords have created a schism within the ranks of the South African establishment. There are those who want a "pacified space" so they can invest and there are others who want armed conflict to continue, he said. — Zimpapers Feature Service.

MOZAMBIQUE

TERRORIST TACTICS OF RENAMO DETAILED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9, 11, 12, 14 Jan 85

[Part I: 9 Jan 85 p 1]

[Text] In two simultaneous attacks upon buses of the Oliveiras enterprise, one in a locality in Taninga and other in Maluana, near the town of Manhica, the armed bandits barbarously murdered 27 people and injured nearly 30, some of whom were seriously hurt. In Taninga, the bandits burned the bus, while in Maluana they attempted to rob the surviving passengers of the money and possessions that they had.

On several occasions we have heard that the armed bandits were resorting to children for triggering certain types of attacks, and that they often used them for reconnaissance missions. When we established ourselves in one of the FAM positions, 12 kilometers from the town of Manhica, in the middle of the jungle, a child about 9 years of age who had recently been captured in the attack on a bandit camp appeared before us.

As the child himself told us, he had been abducted together with his father in the vicinity of Taninga. He also claimed that, very soon, he gained the confidence of the chief of the armed bandits, who started training him with the intention of making him his future collaborator. As a means of confirming the trust of the youngster, he started showering him with gifts: five pairs of pants, five shirts and two pairs of canvas boots. In this way, he was guaranteed training as a future armed bandit, which was unquestionably more dangerous than the training of those who are already adults.

Now the first bandit who machine-gunned the Oliveiras bus on Saturday morning in the locality of Taninga was a boy about 8 years of age. Just when the bus was struggling against the steep terrain and was about to conquer it, there appeared from the jungle this youngster, wearing only shorts and garbed in a series of strips of ammunition resembling a shirt. Clenching a sub-machine gun, he began firing at the bus.

The rather slow speed associated with major ascents was a factor which enabled the young bandit to put the bus' brake and clutch system out of commission. In fact, the shifts stopped operating, just as it was becoming impossible to halt

the bus. Hence, it began to slip out of the driver's control. While this was happening, all the bandits who had been concealed in the jungle started shooting at the bus.

Faced with this situation, with a bus out of control and under fire from the armed bandits, the passengers on the bus all began seeking the only possible way of saving themselves: jumping from the bus and fleeing to the right side of the road. Obviously, the confusion was enormous, because the bus was completely filled, with all the available spaces occupied, from the seats and aisle up to a few steps from the entry and exit doors.

What prevented many passengers from being hit, even at the door of the bus, was the fact that the latter was moving and the open door itself served as protection. If it had not been for this, the intense firing which the bandits were aiming at the doors would have caused more victims. Moreover, the mere fact that the bus was in motion and left to itself helped to increase the chances for safety of those who managed to jump.

To give an idea of the confusion that was generated in the bus, we need only mention that many mothers left their children inside it and fled by themselves. There were couples who, at the time of danger, simply became separated and could not find each other throughout that entire Saturday afternoon.

The author of this article came across a child under a year of age, who was crying at the top of his lungs, with a half-filled nursing bottle beside him. He was turned over to some militiamen who were in the area when the salvage operations were started. I hope that he has found his family by now.

The image of that confusion, of the desperation and a forced hopefulness, as a means of trying to be consoled about the virtually confirmed misfortune, appeared again, a few hours after the incidents in Palmeira. When some of the survivors saw me with a tape recorder and microphones in my hands, they came to me in droves, attaching themselves to me. To my despair, they were not coming so much because they wanted to be interviewed, no; all of them, without exception, wanted to ask me where their husbands, children or wives were. They wanted to find out about their families.

I don't know what instinct prompted them to such an action; the fact is that they didn't stop bombarding me with questions about their children and spouses. None of the women who asked about children was the mother of the one that I had held, that 4-year old child whose identity card I had held for over half an hour.

To top off my desperation, a lady asked me about a man whom I had seen dead, at least according to the description of the clothing that she gave me. To put off knowledge of the truth is not lying. I confined myself to saying that I had not seen anything of the kind, with great sorrow, I admit. I was relieved when I could tell another lady that her husband was alive and that he had only sustained injuries to both legs. I still recall the brave expression of that young man shot in both legs, who gazed at me with the

calmness of one who is sitting because he wishes to, and who told me: "I am losing blood. Issue an order to proceed to the hospital." At that point, confusion was still prevailing in the area.

Inasmuch as the armed bandits had set fire to the bus, at that time it was hardly possible to determine the number of persons who had been burned to death. We confirmed only four dead, whom we took from the site and put into a vehicle, along with the injured, who were sent to the hospital in Xinavane, which was closer than the one in Manhica. When I spoke with some of the survivors of this incident, I only received confirmation that the bus had been overloaded; there was no further exact information available.

One of the survivors told me, to quote one among so many who spoke, that the number of those saved was 50 percent of all the passengers. Another survivor, who was beside me while I was talking to the first one, made a point of stating that 80 percent of the bus passengers were saved. "Do you think that many people died?" It was with this question that I ended the meeting with the survivors. In unison, they said: "Yes, many people died." These were, obviously, the people who had not yet left when the bus started burning and, at the same time, a mine set by a bandit, followed by a bazooka that consummated the crime, exploded.

[Part II: unavailable]

[Part III: 11 Jan 85 p 1]

[Text] The locality of Tanninga, where the crime which we discussed in the first article on Manhica took place, is existing under a constant threat of attacks by the armed bandits. Almost inexplicably, within the brief period of 8 days, four attacks by armed bandits on civilian vehicles occurred in the same area. Today, we have the testimony of the survivors of the attack that took place on 2 January, and some information about the attack on the afternoon of 6 January. In the attack on 2 January, six persons were killed and nine injured.

A group of merchants from the town of Manhica who had traveled to Bilene to attend the New Year's celebrations, were attacked by armed bandits as they were returning to their place of residence. The merchants, who were accompanied by their wives, children and other relatives, totaled 15 persons distributed among three vehicles.

At nearly 1545 hours, the three vehicles were forced to stop, because one of them was damaged. It so happened that the site where the cars were parked was not more than 800 meters from the area considered dangerous, the particular bend and counter-bend in the road where the armed bandits were in the habit of ambushing. While they were attempting to tie the damaged vehicle with a rope to a wagon that was equipped to haul it, they were passed by an armored vehicle of our forces which customarily travel on missions in the vicinity.

When we talked with the military men who were in the armored vehicle that we have mentioned, they said that they had seen those cars stopped on that site.

Furthermore, when they mentioned the fact to us, it was precisely because they considered it rash for cars to remain stopped there at that time and in such an unsafe place. The survivors of this attack claimed that, when the armored vehicle passed, the military had beckoned to them with a sign of greeting. However, they did not realize that the gesture of the military in the armored vehicle was an order for them to continue on their journey. If they had realized this, the tragedy would have been avoided. They merely confined themselves to responding with gesticulations that there were no problems and that everything would be resolved in a minute. The minute was what allowed the tragedy that ensued.

A few minutes later, the cars were started. Shortly after the first car began moving, bullets started raining over it. The driver's skill made it possible to leave the area of the gunfire without suffering damage. So he was able to drive to Palmeira to notify the forces stationed at that site.

But the second car, with the third one behind it, did not manage to escape the bandits' fire. The first bullets hit the driver's legs and, nevertheless, he continued striving to keep the vehicle moving, in order to leave the area of the gunfire. Since the weapons were aimed at the windshield glass, the driver ended up being hit by two bullets in the chest.

What followed was that the car out of control started sliding, while the hauled vehicle was hitting its rear. The passengers in both cars were ejected, some left under the vehicles, which were stopped next to a footpath on the road. Inasmuch as the road is located on a height, the cars overturned before they were stopped.

Meanwhile, the group of bandits continued firing at the vehicles and at the people who had been ejected. Amubu Anuar Khan, a 42-year old woman; Suleman Mussa, aged 32; Surendra Kumar, aged 38, Paragnal Narotam, aged 18, Rina Mahendra, aged 6; and Shatura Bay, aged 39, were barbarously murdered on the very site. The other nine sustained injuries on various parts of their bodies, and are confined in the Xinavane hospital, in a condition that requires care.

Narotam Lalji, father of Paragnal Narotam, an 18-year old girl who was murdered by the bandits in this attack, was the survivor who, riding in the car in front, managed to reach Palmeira and seek assistance. His wife, who was riding in the same car with him, was hit in the leg by a bullet which penetrated her thigh. As we were talking, she was at home, after having received treatment at the Manhica hospital.

The one who told us the details about what happened on the site was Abdul Salam Assane, one of the survivors who emerged unharmed and who maintained much presence of mind during the entire incident. It was this survivor who started removing the mortal remains and evacuating the injured who were under the vehicles, immediately after the flight of the armed bandits. When the help arrived, he was already half-way into the rescue operation, aided by another survivor, also uninjured, whose 6-year old daughter had been murdered.

"The people came to haul the car of Abdul Carimo Amade, who is a friend of ours from Maputo and who was here only to spend the weekend. The hail of bullets began, and those who were in the front truck, which was doing the hauling, were immediately left without a driver. The truck flipped over, and we were left on top of it. As soon as the car stopped, I could see 17 people. I saw clearly that it was 17 in all: some without shirts, others in uniform and still others wearing only military pants, and others all in civilian clothes."

When the cars were completely stopped, with the dead and wounded lying there, the armed bandits approached the site and started looting. According to the testimony of Abdul Salam Assane, the bandits began robbing the dead and wounded of watches, money, jewelry and other items of value that they had on them. The subject of our interview told us that the bandits searched one pocket after another, and ransacked the women's bags, taking everything that they found.

When this looting operation had ended, the terrorists opened fire on the people again. According to Abdul Assane, it was in this way that his aunt, Amubu Anuar Khan, was murdered with one shot in the area of the abdomen and another in the pelvis. Amid all this shooting, our interviewee managed to pull his son and jump out of the car. He lay on top of the child, in order to prevent him from being hit by the gunfire of the bandits, who continued shooting at the people.

"While I was in that position, the bullets continued flying over me. Suddenly, the shooting stopped and the bandits approached me and asked: 'What do you have?' I said that I had my watch and some money, and then they told me to throw out everything. Then I asked: 'Why do you want to kill us, since we haven't done you any harm? I have a small child, and you want to kill me for nothing.'"

It was certainly not because of the bandits' humanitarian instincts that the subject of our interview escaped death. The fact is that they left him, after this supplication of his, when he showed them the car containing his bags with clothing and some food left over from the celebrations. It was just as they had finished stealing everything that there was to steal from the vehicles that help appeared. At this point, the bandits fled, but not before cutting Sitar Mahendra's right arm with a bayonet, precisely in the area where the shoulder blade joins the collar bone. Sitar Mahendra is the brother of 6-year old Rina, who was murdered by the bandits.

One of those seriously injured is Gulemo Abass Ali who, in addition to some bullets lodged in his legs, spent the entire time under the car, and suffered severe burns on his back. Three of those injured, also seriously, who are confined in the Xinavane hospital, are employees who had accompanied their employers on the trip to Bilene.

Before ending this account I shall briefly discuss the case of the vehicle which was attacked and burned on the afternoon of Sunday, 6 January. The most recent

up-to-date reports that I have at present indicate that it involved a Volvo with five occupants. The five occupants were abducted and the car was burned. They subsequently managed to escape from captivity, and are currently safe and sound in Maputo.

[Part IV: 12 Jan 85 p 1]

[Text] During the final days of last year, actually, on New Year's Eve, the armed bandits became more dangerous than they had been previously. Thus, the areas already considered dangerous became even more so, because the bandits were subdivided into such small groups that their pursuit and location turned into the biggest headache that one could imagine. To aggravate this situation, some elements of the population, although few in number, have given information to the bandits, enabling them to take routes that would remove them from a direct confrontation with our forces.

The activity of certain elements of the population who engage, in exchange for money or goods, in giving information to the armed bandits on the movement of our forces has contributed greatly to the accomplishment of a series of murders, some under almost incredible circumstances. The first example of the presence of dangerous informers is given to us by the very locality of Taninga where several attacks have taken place recently.

"We are convinced that the bandits have informants in Taninga and in the '3 de Fevereiro' locality. We also think that it is time now to adopt measures to overcome this situation, which is being repeated constantly. All cars have been attacked and burned exactly at the site of the changing of the guard, or when our men have been at lunch." It was with these remarks that Capt Inoss Jacob, the battalion commander, started giving us an explanation when we inquired how the cars had been burned on 2 January.

According to that captain, no other conclusion can be drawn, because the armed bandits in that area never show up in the jungle; but are always in the vicinity of the entrance. When we recorded these comments by Captain Jacob, we were inside the jungle, in one of the positions, and it must have been approximately 2200 hours on 3 January.

The fact that the bandits have attacked the cars at the time of the changing of the guard or when the latter were eating a short distance from the site of the incidents only shows that the bandits had in their possession accurate reports on the movements and positions of our troops. Furthermore, there is the fact that, in the two settlements, both Taninga and "3 de Fevereiro," there is an enormous movement of people. We call particular attention to the fact that at least 800 meters from the site where the cars were burned, in Taninga, there are populations living around there.

On Saturday, 5 January, when we had just left the site where the bus had been burned, we discussed this matter with the officers who had commanded the forces pursuing the bandits, but particularly with Lieutenant Jorge, who searched the environs as far as the site close to "3 de Fevereiro" where the bandits had disappeared completely.

Our lieutenant explained it to us in this way: "It is impossible for the bandits who have been attacking in this location to live far from here; because if they attempted to penetrate another several kilometers into the interior they would find our forces constantly searching the area. Someone near the road is hiding them and informing them about the patrol's positions and movements."

Moreover, the check that we made of the site and the information that we procured about the jungle to the left of National Highway No 1 caused us to conclude that the bandits live very near, in fact next to the road, and have someone helping them to pass by unnoticed. We also know that it is not their intention to remain there, but rather to penetrate the jungle; but they have not succeeded in doing so.

Today, we bring up the case of an informer who may have done a great deal for the armed bandits and who aided greatly in causing many of our forces' operations against the armed bandits to be aborted. He is Francisco Alfredo Manhica who, in addition to being a collaborator, was providing a series of reports to the bandits. Both he and his father and two sisters, by now adult women, between 30 and 35 years old, were heavily engaged in assisting the armed bandits.

That collaborator of the bandits told us: "The first time, they were at home, talking with my father; and after they asked us some questions about the positions of our troops, they took us with them to the base." Also according to him, he remained a day at the bandits' base, following which he was sent back home, having received the mission of constantly informing on the FAM's movements. During his stay with the bandits, he received clearcut instructions on how he must operate in order to procure information.

Starting at that time, he began receiving constant visits at home. They involved envoys from the armed bandits' chief, who attempted to procure the information which he had managed to gather in his travels as a harmless peasant. While this work was going on, he attempted to lure the two sisters to collaborate. One of them was given the mission of preparing meals for the bandits, who had already become sons of the household; while the other one merely served as a woman companion of some of those bandits. To complete the spirit of cooperation with the bandits, which by then included the entire family, Francisco Alfredo Manhica's brother showed the armed bandits where the population's livestock had been hidden. A large number of cattle were stolen by the bandits, owing to the information from this traitor, who was very familiar with all of those who had cattle, because they grazed in the area. The bandits did nothing to this family's livestock; quite the contrary.

Before ending the conversation with this collaborator of the bandits, a talk which took place in the middle of the jungle 12 hours after his capture, we inquired the reason for his attitude, inasmuch as the entire population knows about the enemy's operations. The answer was as follows, verbatim: "When I returned from the base, I lacked the courage to inform our forces about what

had happened. I kept my thoughts to myself, and thought it was best to remain silent. I informed them where our troops were located, to find out whether they would be frightened, and they left us in peace. But later, I ended up joining them, without really understanding why, and I started giving them the information that they wanted."

Marta Matavela is a woman whose husband works in the mines of South Africa. She lives in the Xirindza area and is an informer and collaborator of the armed bandits. We say that she is, because at the time that we are recording this information, she was still at large. The one who gave us the information that we cite here for the reader was her mother-in-law, Ntawasse Ntimane.

According to aged Ntawasse, her daughter-in-law used to receive armed bandits every day at her residence, and made them comfortable on chairs in the shade of a tree, while she prepared their meals. Also according to the subject of our interview, the bandits often spent nearly all day at Marta Matavele's house, or would spend the night there, and leave early in the morning. It was because of the footprints of the armed bandits seen in Marta Matavele's house that our forces picked up the old woman on the afternoon of 3 January. At the time, the daughter-in-law was not at home and, as the old woman presumed, she might have gone out with her usual visitors.

The old woman disclosed: "I would like to change my residence, because I can't stand living in that environment, in which the bandits spend their lives visiting us. It is because this is the first time that Machel's soldiers have shown up; otherwise, I would have informed and asked to leave with them." At the present time, she is located in the town.

[Part V: 14 Jan 85 p 1]

[Text] In statements to the press, many armed bandits captured by our forces have talked about their participation in brief "military" training courses. However, the proper term for what they call military training is a training to commit the most heinous crimes, without their causing them any feeling of horror. They only learn to handle weapons, for the rest of the training consists of taking drugs, and the first cold-blooded murder entails drinking the blood of the first victim. From then on, the armed bandit is ready to participate in any attack.

The contacts that I had with the victims of the various attacks carried out by the armed bandits in Manhica helped me greatly to understand that the crimes were committed by individuals who could hardly have been aware of their actions, and led me to conclude that only a state of mental derangement would prompt such refined sadism.

Anything resembling a humanitarian instinct has been deleted from the vocabulary of the bandits. The armed bandits cut off the right arm of Sitar Mahendra, a 4-year old child, with a bayonet. At the time that I saw this child, who had a long stay at the Xinavane hospital, in order to attend the funeral

services for Rina Mahendra, her oldest sister, aged 6, who was murdered by the bandits, her arm was still hanging, incapable of responding to the movements that its owner might want to make, giving the impression that, with one false move, it would be easy for it to become detached from her body.

Those killed in the crime at Maluana, in the most freakish positions in which they were found, completely resembling people who could show a sign of life, were so disfigured that there was every indication that many of them were still being shot, even though their bodies were lifeless. Many of them showed signs of having been shot by criminals who had the cold-bloodedness to put the barrel of the weapon against their victims. In short, many other details concerning the massacre showed that the armed bandits did not attach the slightest value to the life of a human being.

On several occasions mention has been made of the drug consumption that has been common among the armed bandits. On those occasions, hashish has been mentioned more than anything else. Now, the account that I provide today attests to the consumption of "Mandrax," commonly known as "MX," and other similar drugs. The account is given by an armed bandit recently captured as he was carrying out a reconnaissance mission and attempting to locate the positions of our forces in order to report them to his bandit chiefs.

Armando Manuel Nhabanga is a good-looking young man, in good physical condition, endowed with an extraordinary memory and giving the impression to those unfamiliar with the bandits' "slogans" of having repented too late. When he speaks, he gives the impression that his activity among the bandits was unconscious and that he stayed with them because of the lack of a chance to escape. However, Nhabanga was captured when he was alone on a reconnaissance mission, using the cover of a militiaman, which he had been before he joined the bandits.

This is Nhabanga's career. He left Palmeira, where had been a militiaman, on a Friday afternoon, and headed for the "3 de Fevereiro" communal village, which is located in the vicinity of Taninga, the site where the bandits attack frequently. As he told us, it was his intention to visit his parents, wife and son, who lived in that area. He was already at their house when a group of armed bandits abducted him and the entire family.

For several days, they hiked with the group through the jungle near National Highway No 1, and were used as carriers of the goods that the bandits stole from the people along the road. During one of the stops, a group of armed bandits raped Armando Nhabanga's wife, forcing him to witness the scene. Later, they forced him to have sexual relations with his wife, with his father and mother, and the bandits, looking on. When they ordered the father of this future bandit to have sexual relations with his wife in front of his daughter-in-law and son the old man flatly refused. They forced him to steal cattle, something that he also refused to do.

In view of the old man's stubbornness, the armed bandits decided that he had to be eliminated, and they assigned that task to the son himself. He did not carry it out. A few days after some long hikes, they gave 'MX' to Nhabanga, and assigned him someone to kill. After hesitating slightly, he stabbed his victim in the heart area with a bayonet. He told us that, "At first it was difficult, but I began to feel a certain amount of courage and a great hatred for the people who were around me. When they ordered me to stab the person, I already felt my blood boiling. After having stabbed the person with a bayonet, it was not hard for me to obey the order to drink the blood that was pouring from his chest."

When the situation had reached this point, Nhabanga started walking more in the vicinity of the bandits than of the captives with whom he had been abducted. The day after the first crime, the group of bandits found a peasant who was walking alone in the vicinity. This peasant was turned over to Nhabanga to be killed.

"It was not at all difficult for me to kill that man, because I was already prepared and used to seeing my knife penetrate human flesh, and I was not even touched by the cries of the victim."

When they arrived at the armed bandits' base, the latter decided to kill Armando Nhabanga's father. For this purpose, they blindfolded all his relatives and family members and, leaning the old man against a tree, they opened fire on him with their weapons. When he was dead, they released his relatives from their blindfolds and forced them to view the spectacle of the old man, riddled with a hail of bullets.

After this murder, the old man's relatives received orders not to cry, because if they did so they would be immediately gunned down. They did not cry, but since they showed expressions filled with sorrow, the bandits forced them to laugh, clap their hands and dance in front of the blood-soaked corpse. They did so, to save their lives. As for Armando Nhabanga, by then a trained bandit, he had no great difficulty in laughing and dancing around his father's body.

Already trained and consuming drugs nearly every day, Armando Nhabanga then began his career of highway murder. In Taninga, a locality that we have already had occasion to mention several times, the new bandit took part in three attacks on civilian vehicles. Being a native and resident of the area, where he also served as a militiaman, he had no major difficulties in guiding the others and putting them in the most strategic positions for the attacks.

As Armando Nhabanga told us, the bandits set up ambushes in the small Taninga jungle area, less than 50 meters from the road, and one of them stood guard, in order to locate the moving cars at a distance and find out whether or not they might be carrying something of interest to rob. This was the bandit who fired the first shots at the vehicles struggling against the rising terrain and gave the signal for the others to approach their victims.

Armando Nhabanga told us: "Usually, a group of five fled with the stolen items and the people that had been abducted, while a group of 10 remained on the site, in order to cover the departure of the others and to distract the FRELIMO troops with shots. Those in front had to run fast and later wait for the others at a combined location. That was how we operated."

After all those activities, Armando Nhabanga received the mission of going to Incoluane to carry out a reconnaissance of the site, because it was the bandits' intention to move their camp, heading for that area.

"We wanted a place where there would be no FRELIMO troops. I remained in Palmeira for a week, rejoining the militia members there, because I was already well known in the area and there were no problems. There were no suspicions, because I claimed to have been away visiting my relatives."

Armando Nhabanga, who was still taking drugs which he received at the time that he left the camp, decided to continue with his reconnaissance work. For this purpose, he wrapped his militiaman's equipment in newspapers and started traveling outside the paths, locating the positions of our forces and seeking a site that might be appropriate for the construction of an armed bandits' camp.

His capture took place when, in the vicinity of Ilha Josina Machel, he entered a house to ask for water to drink. It was the house of a militiaman who, suspecting the package, searched the bandit. The career of another criminal ended in this way.

BA's Attack Bus and Murder Four People

Four persons were killed and 34 were wounded when armed bandits attacked a passenger bus last Saturday at the Tavira station located between the areas of Maluana and Esperanca, in the district of Manhica.

According to a source from the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Mozambique (FPLM), 31 of the wounded were evacuated to the Central Hospital in Maputo and the other three were confined in the Manhica District Hospital.

The attack took place about 1300 hours on Saturday, when the bus of the Oliveiras Transportation Enterprise was returning from the city of Maputo, arriving from Chibuto, in Gaza Province.

The Tavira station is less than 10 kilometers from Maluana, a locality in which, on 2 January, armed bandits attacked a bus of the same enterprise filled with passengers, murdering 23 persons, including women, aged people and children.

On that same day, another bus was ambushed by the bandits in the locality of Taninga, also in the district of Manhica. In this latest ambush, four passengers were murdered.

2909

CSO: 3442/176

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

SOUTH AFRICAN TOURISM INCREASING--Komatipoort--Despite continued fighting between the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) and Frelimo, South African tourism to Mozambique is steadily increasing. Since December last year more than 200 South Africans visited Inhaca Island, 23 nautical miles from Maputo, and a number of Mozambicans visited the Kruger National Park and Nelspruit. For the first time since independence the hotel at Inhaca Island is fully booked for the Easter weekend. Komatipoort businessman Mr Johnny Henn last year began a flight service for South Africans wanting to visit Inhaca. His company arranges visas, air transport and accommodation. Guests at Inhaca can enjoy deep sea fishing, diving and other aquatic sports. A half-page advertisement in a local newspaper recently attracted many Lowvelders to the island. [Text] [Article by Clyde Johnson] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Feb 85 p 5]

CSO: 3400/728

SIERRA LEONE

PRESIDENT STEVENS FACES ECONOMIC, POLITICAL CRISIS

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 13 Feb 85 pp 5,6

[Text] President Siaka Stevens left the country early this month for Las Palmas and Tenerife. He is due back this weekend, but his hopes of Bustamente-style retirement in his hill-top palace have been submerged in a political and economic crisis that is rapidly coming to a head.

There are two developments to note on the political front:

--At the ruling All Peoples Congress (APC) emergency central committee meeting last month, which was followed by another APC meeting in Pujehun, it was decided to hold an APC convention on 11-14 April and to hold presidential elections in June or July. It is anticipated that Stevens will remain president, but that first vice-president Sorie Ibrahim Koroma will be replaced, probably by either Sheka Kanu (minister of foreign affairs) or Abdulai Conteh (minister of finance), both of whom are Temne northerners.

--An argument over economic policy (see below), in particular over whether to float the local currency, the Leone, appears to have led to a succession of verbal fights at the highest level, culminating in Stevens' reported offer to hand the country over to the army-commander, Maj-Gen. Joe Momoh, who is also a presidentially-nominated member of parliament. The offer, which was leaked probably on purpose by State House, is unlikely to have been serious. None of the senior officers, individually or collectively, would be able to govern the country for long. They are without exception identified closely with Stevens' regime, and have no power base within the army. In a speech to representatives of the police and army at the end of last month, Stevens announced salary increases for all civil servants and members of the armed forces, and said they would receive a bonus of one month's salary in February. He also said that the 4,000-strong army (which in practice could just muster two badly-equipped combat battalions) would be increased in size.

Management of the economy, especially in view of the extraordinary autonomy of the Precious Minerals Marketing Company (PMMC), under the managing directorship of the Afro-Lebanese tycoon Jamil Said Mohammed (AC Vol 25 No 24), became the most heated issue in December and January. Abdulai Conteh, apparently the strongest proponent of floating the Leone, had a fierce argument with Jamil, which we understand culminated in Conteh handing his resignation to Stevens. It was refused.

The next step in Conteh's battle was a meeting on 30 January convened by Conteh and the Bank of Sierra Leone governor, Jim Funna, to which about 20 leading businessmen were summoned. Conteh said that the government hoped to float the Leone in the near future, though he was unable to say at what rate the Leone would be initially fixed, or how often it would be adjusted. The broad idea was that foreign exchange would be allocated to the highest bidder when the system got underway. The written proposal for a floating exchange rate was then published in full in the local newspaper, The Citizen. Its editor was promptly taken for questioning at CID headquarters. (Jamil, ironically, has a stake in the newspaper).

Sheka Kanu, for one, appears to be firmly on Conteh's side. Together with the IMF they feel that PMMC's enormous power is not in the best interests of the economy. And the minister of mines, Hassan Kanu, we understand is intent on granting diamond export licences to several Lebanese traders in an effort to reduce PMMC's dominance. Another move, which has been canvassed for several months, is the planned setting up of a new Government Diamond Office (GDO) which would value all diamond exports. The new GDO would be managed by Christopher John, a professional Sierra Leonean diamond valuer, and would be housed in the Bank of Sierra Leone.

Jamil himself has been much in the news, not least because of the celebrations in January for his daughters wedding. Never before had Freetown seen such a display of drink, food and expensive accoutrements. About 2,000 people were invited, including many from abroad. Over 4,000 turned up. The more politically sensitive of his guests carried revolvers under their garb. Sorie Koroma, who is related to Jamil, was the master of celebrations.

The Bank of Sierra Leone has recently formulated two cash-flow scenarios for the first six months of this year. The first envisages government expenditure of Leones 337m in the six-month period, the second, Leones 486m. The first assumes that a projected deficit of Leones 45.5m will be financed externally; the second assumes in addition that commercial banks will finance partly the \$31.2 of projected oil imports. The latter scenario would obviously squeeze seriously domestic credit, which is already in critically short supply. (Indeed, coinage is being melted down, mixed with gold and exported as low quality jewellery).

Both scenarios project expenditure on wages and salaries at Leones 98m, interest on domestic debt at Leones 32m, Leones 30m for external debt, and Leones 14m for paying a "crucial" debt due on 10 December last.

Foreign exchange revenue is projected at \$92m--about two-thirds the amount needed to allow the economy to function at a "comfortable" minimum. Of this, gold sales would amount to \$8m--the central bank providing \$2m, PMMC and others \$6m. The Diamond Corporation (Diminco) would provide a mere \$4.2m; PMMC and other diamond exporters, \$36.4m; bauxite \$6.2m; agricultural produce \$12m; and invisible earnings \$4m. The five commercial banks in Freetown are relied on for \$7m; development aid for \$8.75m; and "other sources" about \$5m.

The document which details the above figures assumes there will be no further decline in economic activity, and, among other things, that minerals exporters will indeed provide at least \$6m per month. But in present circumstances that is too optimistic.

Consider the following:

--The black market rate for the dollar, far from declining as PMMC and the government had hoped (AC Vol 25 No 24), has increased to over Leones 9.5 to the dollar. The fear that Conteh's ideas of a float have been scuppered, coupled with the growing political instability, make up a powerful force behind a high black market rate.

--The IMF feels that it has to make a firm stand against countries whose economic performance (for political reasons) is so bad that the IMF itself is not being repaid. A break in IMF relations with Sudan is imminent. Rapidly Sierra Leone is becoming a similarly hopeless case. A break in relations with the IMF would affect catastrophically trade finance and all capital inflows.

--Sierra Leonean companies whose products are price-controlled by the government, have not been able to reflect the higher price of their foreign purchases (needed to pay for their imports) in their domestic selling prices. The Sierra Leone Brewery (managed by Seaboard Inc) and Aureol Tobacco, for example, have had their requests to raise prices refused. The brewery last month temporarily stopped distributing beer.

--As predicted earlier, PMMC appears to be having difficulties in selling diamonds independently of De Beers. We understand that PMMC has yet to sell some of the diamonds from Diminco's October/ November sale. Diminco meanwhile has been refused further overdraft facilities by Barclays Bank. It is assumed in Freetown that Jamil's bank, International Bank for Trade & Industry, will provide new facilities. There is also friction between Bin Rafaah, the Saudi Arabian-owned company which now has a large shareholding in PMMC and Jamil. Bin Rafaah wants more of a say in PMMC's management. Two shareholders, A. A. Nasser and A. M. Ezzedine, have relinquished their holdings in the company.

In anticipation of a floating exchange rate and a growing scarcity of commodities, traders have begun to raise their prices. The prospect of public disorder is growing. The two and a half tons of tear gas which arrived in Freetown on 21 January will doubtless be used in due course. By that time Stevens will have announced the float. He has little alternative.

Footnote: He is expected to go to London later this month on a mission to rectify the poor image Sierra Leone has acquired latterly.

CSO: 3400/665

SOMALIA

LOSS OF AIRFORCE PLANES REPORTED

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 9 Feb 85 p 5

[Text] According to the clandestine opposition's mouthpiece, Radio Hagan, the Somali armed forces shot down one of their own fighter planes which was heading for Mogadishu after taking off from a base northwest of the capital. The radio said the plane was destroyed for fear that its pilot intended to carry out an attack on the presidential palace and various government buildings. In the same week, Radio Hagan added, two MiG-19s of Chinese manufacture exploded in mid-air during a training mission. The radio said the fighters had been overhauled by a team of South African technicians sent to Mogadishu by the Pretoria government to make airworthy the few aircraft which the Somali air force possesses, most of which are grounded.

I.O.N.- There is scarcely any doubt that the Somali government's military co-operation with South Africa has been prompted among other factors by the build-up in the military activities of the two Ethiopian-backed opposition groups in northern and central Somalia (see I.O.N. N°167). On January 26 the Somali National Movement claimed to have killed 15 government troops in an ambush on an army convoy near Budhole in the Togdheer region, while the Somali Salvation Democratic Front said its forces killed 68 government troops in three separate operations between January 25 and 29 against the villages of Godobyar in Mudug region and Dho-ol in Dagadug region. According to documents found on Somali National Movement guerrillas captured by government forces, the SNM is said to be planning attacks in the months to come against the military base and the cement works at Berbera. Several harassing operations took place in this region last month.

CSO: 3400/688

SOMALIA

MILITARY DEAL ALLEGED WITH PRETORIA

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 2 Feb 85 p 2

[Text] A recent communique from the London office of the Somali National Movement, one of the Ethiopian-based opposition groups, gave details of what it said were military cooperation agreements between Mogadishu and Pretoria arising out of the recent talks between Somali president Mohamed SIAD Barre and South African foreign minister Roelof 'Pik' BOTHA.

The communique said that apart from granting South African Airways landing rights at Somalia's three principal airports, of Mogadishu, Kismayo and Berbera, the Somalis offered the South African navy "military facilities" in the ports of Kismayo and Berbera. The SNM said it was not known if the South Africans would be stationing personnel in the Somali ports.

Additionally, Somalia agreed to sell South Africa eight MiG-21 fighters, grounded for lack of spare parts.

In return, South Africa was said to have agreed to provide Somalia with large quantities of Soviet-manufactured weaponry, including tanks, captured in Mozambique and Angola, as well as spare parts and ammunition for ten Hawker Hunter aircraft recently supplied to Somalia by the United Arab Emirates.

South Africa also allegedly undertook to pay ten white mercenaries, former officers of the Rhodesian air force, who were already in Somali helping to train Somali pilots and technicians, as well as taking part in air raids in the north of the country, the main field of operations by the SNM.

The communique added that the South African foreign minister's visit to Mogadishu was preceded by a visit to South Africa last April by lieutenant-general Mohamed Ali SAMATAR, Somalia's first vice-president and minister for defence, and one the following October by the Somali ambassador to Kenya.

CSO: 3400/688

SOMALIA

BRIEFS

CHINESE COOPERATION--Co-operation between Somalia and China is in good shape. A new agricultural development project has just been launched with Chinese aid in the Baidoa region, 250 kilometres west of Mogadishu. Some 45 agricultural buildings with a total area of 7,000 square metres are to be constructed in the centre of the region by the Jiangsu international economic and technical co-operation enterprise. I.O.N.--An impressive number of Chinese aid workers are currently to be found in Somalia. Several schemes are in the course of preparation following the economic co-operation agreement signed in Peking during a visit there last December by Somalia's foreign minister. This agreement comprised in particular the granting of an interest-free loan and 2,000 tonnes of maize to Mogadishu. Work carried out by the Chinese in Somalia include the laying of the 1,000 kilometre highway between Belet-Huen and Burao, and the building of the national theatre, the Banadir hospital and a stadium in Mogadishu. [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 9 Feb 85 p 8]

CSO: 3400/688

SOUTH AFRICA

INCONSISTENT APPLICATION THREATENING SYSTEM OF POLITICAL CENSORSHIP

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 17 Feb 85 p 8

[Article by Arlene Getz]

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA'S complex system of political censorship is crumbling under the weight of its inconsistent application.

Decisions by publications committees — the first level in the censorship hierarchy — sometimes contradicted guidelines handed down by a higher body, lawyers who work in the field of publications control claimed this week.

In spite of the five-year-old "age of enlightenment" introduced by the appointment of Professor Kobus van Rooyen to the chairmanship of the Publications Appeal Board, there was still no certainty about what was going to be banned, commented a lawyer.

Most of these anomalies were found among political works, which were "devastated by an onslaught of censorship", he said.

Lawyers complained that only a small proportion of all banned publications were the subject of appeal.

This was because anyone had the right to complain about a publication but only a confined class of people had the right to appeal.

The confined class included the Directorate of Publications, anybody with a

direct financial interest, and the person who submitted the publication.

A recent study by Mr Gilbert Marcus, of the University of the Witwatersrand's Centre for Applied Legal Studies, found that between 1976 and 1982 police and customs officials were responsible for the submission of 78 to 84 percent of all publications and objects each year.

Representative mainly of white values, the identities of committee members were not disclosed and they did not have to give reasons for their decisions.

Committee deliberations were not open to the public and their decisions were not publicly accountable.

"Although these committees are meant to be bound by the guidelines laid down by the Publications Appeal Board, there is evidence to suggest that these guidelines are often disregarded or ignored," wrote Mr Marcus.

Approached for comment, the Appeal Board chairman, Professor Van Rooyen, agreed there could be cases in which the committees did not adhere strictly to the directives of his board.

However, he was satisfied the board's new approach had influenced the committees and that this approach had been followed "substantially".

Censorship Scares Black Writers, Says Sepamla

WHEN Sipho Sepamla wrote his first play his friends told him it would land him on Robben Island.

Their predictions frightened him so much he did not attempt to have the play published or performed and he did not even keep a copy of the manuscript.

"I was scared," said Mr Sepamla, director of the Federated Union of Black Artists (Fuba), this week about the play he completed 21 years ago.

Since then Mr Sepamla has written many more manuscripts.

His latest is scheduled for publication in the next few months, but he doesn't want to talk about it.

"I don't want it to be banned as soon as it comes out," he said.

Mr Sepamla, a leading member of one of the small group of black South African writers, is no stranger to bannings. His third book, a collection of poetry about student unrest called "The Soweto I Love", was published in London in 1977 and found to be "undesirable" in South Africa.

His second novel, "A Ride On The Whirlwind", at first suffered a similar fate but in 1982 the ban was lifted on appeal.

Mr Sepamla, who is sharply critical of censorship, refused to appeal personally against the ban on "A Ride On The Whirlwind" as he is one of the writers

who has refused to lend legitimacy to the censorship system by participating in it.

Instead, his publisher appealed against the finding that the book — the first novel about the 1976 Soweto riots — was prejudicial to state security.

The Publications Appeal Board upheld his application, finding that "revolutionaries and potential revolutionaries" would find their inspiration in publications of a "more direct and inciting nature".

Mr Sepamla said his fear of having his work banned had ended after the banning of his first book.

The shock had also put an end to the self-censorship which had plagued him since he wrote his first play about the Defiance Campaign of the 1950s.

"I used to think twice before I used certain words or phrases, but now I have absolutely no fear when I write," he said.

Nevertheless the censorship system had scared off many young black writers.

"It seems black writers have more of a chance of being banned. There definitely seems to be a double standard applied when it comes to white writers," he said.

He's the Man Who Slackens the Shackles

CHIEF censor Professor Kobus van Rooyen prefers to let his judgments speak on his behalf.

As chairman of the Publications Appeal Board, he believes his position as a judicial officer precludes him from making public statements which say too much about the motivation behind the board's decisions.

In spite of this, the youthful Professor Van Rooyen has become known as the driving force behind the relaxation of South Africa's strict censorship laws.

His board has lifted bans on films previously not allowed into the country and has allowed the showing of scenes which once would automatically have been excised.

The Durban-born academic, who at 27 became the youngest professor at the University of Pretoria, has also tried to ease the restrictions on works containing political views that differ from those traditionally allowed.

His views have been welcomed, and Professor Van Rooyen prides himself on the belief that since he took over chairmanship of the board in 1980,

few publications of merit have been banned.

Approached for comment this week about claims that black writers felt themselves more likely to fall foul of censorship than their white counterparts, Professor Van Rooyen said this was not true.

"We look only at the author as a factor in establishing the likely readership of a book, but even then it is not a very important factor," he said.

"The idea is that there must be some channel between blacks and whites." He has invited black writers to address his board as a way of maintaining dialogue.

Professor Van Rooyen referred to judgments in which he had stated that black writers could be granted more allowances than whites because they had fewer political forums.

He is also on record as saying that sharp political criticism of government is a characteristic of South African political life.

"Political criticism or criticism of national relationships should, conse-

quently, not be confused with an actual impairment of those relationships or with the violation of State security or what will contribute to such a violation," he points out in his guidelines to the board.

One of Professor Van Rooyen's main interests is to establish a system of precedents which will promote uniformity and consistency in decisions by the various publications committees.

To further this end, he provided a set of comprehensive guidelines for political censorship during a 1983 case appealing against a ban on the newspaper Grassroots.

In terms of some of the guidelines:

- The mere fact that anti-government emotions are voiced is not sufficient reason for a finding of undesirability;
- Mere sympathy with socialism, communism and prohibited organisations is not sufficient;
- One-sidedness as such is not sufficient;
- Mere reference to or sympathy with the Freedom Charter is not sufficient;
- The clenched-fist sign is not undesirable as such because it has lost its inciting effect;
- The mere use of revolutionary words such as "suffer", "oppressed", "struggle" is aggravating but not undesirable per se;
- The mere fact that people are organised to petition for the freeing of a person like Nelson Mandela is not undesirable as such;
- Mere speculation or fantasy about a future black government which may take over by means of violence is not undesirable as such;
- The mere call for one man, one vote within a unitary state is not undesirable.

CSO: 3400/725

SOUTH AFRICA

CISKEI PRESIDENT SEBE DISSOLVES PLANNING, ADVISORY COUNCIL

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 13 Feb 85 p 2

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text]

PRESIDENT Lennox Sebe of Ciskei yesterday announced that he has dissolved the Ciskei Planning and Advisory Council, which was largely responsible for major policy changes designed to make Ciskei a model "free market" economy.

Both sides immediately offered conflicting views on the dissolution, with Dr Sebe accusing the council of overstepping the mark and the council chairman, Professor Nico Swart, criticising "certain policies and practices" followed by the Ciskei government.

The council's six members are drawn from the Swart Commission, which Dr Sebe has said in the past provided him with policy guidelines to make Ciskei "Africa's first economic miracle".

In his statement yesterday, however, Dr Sebe accused the council of over-estimating the extent of its mandate.

Dr Sebe acknowledged that the council's advice had provided the "basis of the new economic policies", including abolition of company tax and of personal tax for people earning under R8 000 a year, introduction of a flat tax of 15% for people earning over R8 000, and removal of a wide range of regulations as inappropriate to a Third World territory like Ciskei.

But, Dr Sebe said, responsibility of administering a country rested with its government and unfortunately members of the council felt they had a role in spheres of government "outside their mandate" and where alternative advice "might have been more valuable".

Dr Sebe stressed that the policies initiated by the Swart Commission, and due to become law on March 1, remained government policy.

In his statement yesterday, Professor Swart spoke of "confrontation" last Thursday with the Ciskei government "on various issues" and of the council's wish to dissociate itself with "potentially adverse" policies and practices.

Prof Swart did not elaborate, but it is understood the council was concerned over the failure of Dr Sebe's government to submit contracts for all projects over R1-million to the National Planning Committee, as recommended in the Swart Commission Report accepted by Dr Sebe.

Contracts worth millions of rands are accepted by the Ciskei government without proper safeguard and guarantees, without being put out to tender, and without being referred to experts' assessment, according to a well-placed informant.

No attempt is made to evaluate projects and set national priorities, he added, citing the R25-million international airport contract, the R200-million contract to build a casino at Hamburg and the multi-million rand contract to build a new hospital at Keiskammahoek.

The casino contract committing Ciskei to expenditure of millions of rands is a "one page document consisting of four typed paragraphs under the heading 'memo', the informant said.

He described how Dr Sebe is besieged by self-proclaimed overseas experts offering poverty-stricken Ciskei a quick route to economic viability.

"People from all over the world come. Israelis come in waves. Anyone who comes from overseas is regarded as an oracle. It is a madhouse of total confusion," the informant said.

SOUTH AFRICA

TREURNICHT ATTACKS REFORM, BLASTS BOTHA COALITION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Feb 85 p 11

[Article by Andrew Beattie]

[Text]

If the words of Dr Andries Treurnicht are an accurate barometer of change in South Africa a revolution is indeed taking place.

Since he split from the National Party grave warnings of a right-wing backlash have been uttered, discounted and repeated.

The National Party machine has trundled on, seemingly unstoppable; and the Conservative Party, claiming growing support, has become more vocal in its criticism of reform.

But at the weekend the rumblings of right-wing dissent nearly blew the roof off Pretoria City Hall.

Dr Treurnicht waded in, his verbal armoury supplemented with anecdotes and exhortations gleaned from an analysis of what is undoubtedly a suffering country.

In a classic 90-minute tirade, well modulated between a blade-like sarcasm and stirring baritone calls to supporters to protect the white laager, he heaped scorn and derision on what he called the coalition Government of the State

President, Mr P W Botha, and his slaves, SABC-TV and the Press.

There was also a fair dosage of Orwellian doublespeak as he deftly skirted issues such as urban blacks (to him and his party there are no urban blacks) and real political rights for so-called non-whites.

For the Conservative Party advocates a policy of freedom with justice, separate freedoms for whites, blacks, coloured and Indians ... euphemisms for strict Verwoerdian apartheid and forced removals.

As a speaker, Dr Treurnicht has no peer.

His use of the Taal in all its richness and colour is remarkable and translation robs his words of nuance and splendour.

Yet the message has a limited appeal and halts at racial barriers.

His enthusiastic audience, which included former icons of the volk such as Dr Connie Mulder, filled the hall so that clustered groups were forced to listen to his speech over loudspeakers outside.

"There comes a time when you have to ham-

mer on your neighbour's door to wake him up," said Dr Treurnicht.

"The Afrikaner, the white man, the conservative English-speaker may have been misled by the slave media which supports the Government on its path to integration.

"They may have been misled, but they will not capitulate.

"But South Africa is a nation that has had the fortitude to refuse to commit national suicide; it has refused to extend tolerance to treason.

"It's not too late to vote Conservative Party!"

Dr Treurnicht went on to deride what he called the Botha coalition, his fans chanting "Bothalezi! Bothalezi!"

Then he slammed what he described as uncontrollable Government spending.

He said: "The consensus party and its sympathisers in the media have in their drive for integration launched a total onslaught on those who wish to remain white.

"Did you know that the SABC was under the control of the BBC? The Botha Broadcasting Corporation?

"We are continually brainwashed.

"They would have us believe there is nothing wrong with the economy of South Africa, except a strong dollar and pound driving the rand down ... but the truth is that Government spending is out of control."

Dr Treurnicht's audience all but rolled in the aisles with mirth over an anecdote of a Cabinet Minister who once said pensioners could survive on R20 a month.

Said Dr Treurnicht:

"Dr Lapa Munnik, Dr R20-a-month Munnik, said in Parliament that tenders were not put out for a contract of R11 million to renovate the Union Buildings." (Supporters whistled in mock astonishment).

Turning to Mr Botha's conditional offer of freedom to African National Congress leaders, Dr Treurnicht said Nelson Mandela's refusal had humiliated Mr Botha.

As Dr Treurnicht recited Mandela's conditions of release, a silence fell over the audience for the first time that night.

"Let Mr Botha say he will dismantle apartheid," he recited. "Maybe he can still do something more about that.

"Let him unban the ANC. Let him free all of those jailed for their opposition to apartheid.

"Let him guarantee free political activity so that the people can decide who will govern."

At this point you could have heard a pin drop.

"Mandela also told Mr Botha to show he is any different to Malan, Strijdom and Verwoerd," said

Dr Treurnicht.

"What more can he do to show he is different to Malan, Strijdom and Verwoerd?"

"These are Mandela's replies. We say to Mr Botha: do not humiliate yourself and us any further for a man who is an avowed Communist."

The audience cheered as one, and the chant "Bothalezi! Bo'halezi!" echoed from somewhere in the back of the hall.

"The coalition Government is here," said Dr Treurnicht.

"Hendrickse and Rajbansi have taken their places in the Cabinet.

"The other day Hendrickse came and sat in our white Parliament.

"I say to him: you have lost nothing there and you can do nothing there either."

The coloured people lost the vote when the Government packed the old Senate, the building which has now been renamed the House of Representatives.

Although coloured people can vote again, that is not the same as if their delegates sat in the white House, so Dr Treurnicht was correct on that score.

Behind all the rhetoric, one detected a note of anxiety in Dr Treurnicht's words about National Party reforms.

He knows Mr Botha as an ex-colleague and fellow-Afrikaner.

So if he says the National Party is irrevocably on the path to full integration (something the Nats continuously deny), can those to the left of the Government still doubt Mr Botha's intentions about reform?

SOUTH AFRICA

ALAN PATON WRITES ON BOTHA, MANDELA

MB030836 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 3 Mar 85 p 20

[By Alan Paton]

[Text] Mandela. A strange thought came to me while I was thinking about Mandela.

It has been black men who have made the great political speeches of my life--Luthuli, Mathews, Sobukwe, and Mandela.

There was only one white exception, and that was J. H. Hofmeyr, but he belonged to the pre-modern age.

All the others belong to the modern age, which for me began in 1948, when the Afrikaner Nationalists came to power.

Not one of the nationalists ever made a great political speech--that is, of course, in my opinion--but what they did do was to create the opportunity for the great speeches of Luthuli, Mathews, Sobukwe, and Mandela.

There is only one nationalist politician who has come near to making a great political speech, and that is P. W. Botha.

Whether he will ever succeed in making one, I don't know.

He still has a long way to go, and he hasn't got a lot of time to make it.

He is 69 years of age. He is a little older than Mandela, who this year will be 67.

A short while ago P. W. Botha "stunned the house" by offering Mandela his freedom, after 21 years in prison.

It was something that his two predecessors, Verwoerd and Vorster, would, and could, never have done.

Our state president undoubtedly considered the matter very carefully and consulted his closest colleagues. Then he made his offer. He would free Mandela if he renounced violence.

The whole matter was regarded as so important that Mandela was allowed to make a public statement--the first since his statement from the dock in the Rivonia Trial in 1964, at which he was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

His public statement was read by his daughter, Zindzi, at a meeting in Jabulani, Soweto. In his statement Mandela refused to accept the state president's offer.

Of this refusal, Mrs Helen Suzman said:

"It is a grim reflection on the apartheid system that a man chooses to remain in jail after more than 21 years of imprisonment rather than live a life of limited freedom under that system."

It is not only a grim reflection, it is also the act of a very extraordinary man, a man of the class of Luthuli, Mathews and Sobukwe.

We would have done the same.

All these four men were by talents and character equipped to play a part in government equal to that of P. W. Botha. Not one of them was allowed to do so.

All of them were compelled by the National Party to lead a life devoted to resistance and protest.

One cannot say that the National Party destroyed their lives, because in fact it made them immortal.

In refusing the offer of freedom, Mandela demanded that the government itself should renounce violence.

What did he mean? Does not every government in the last resort use violence?

That may be true, but not every government takes away from people houses and property that they had legally acquired, and is prepared to use force to remove them.

Not every government denies people the right to go to any place to seek work.

Not every government sends to prison people who are in possession of documents published by organisations that have been banned.

One of the greatest offences of the National Party was that it gave powers to the minister of justice to detain and imprison men and women without any reference to the courts of law.

It is these forced removals, and this contempt for the rule of law, that have alienated our country more and more from the democratic countries of the world.

This alienation grows day by day.

Mandela's great statement included these words:

"I am not less life-loving than you are. But I cannot sell my birthright, nor am I prepared to sell the birthright of the people, in order to be free."

Then he asked what such a freedom was worth? And he said: "Only free men can negotiate. Prisoners cannot enter into contracts."

He ended by saying "I will return."

Will Mandela return? Nobody knows the answer. The difficulties in the way of his return are formidable.

He asked that P. W. Botha should show that he is different from Malan, Strijdom and Verwoerd.

The irony of this is that P. W. Botha is different. But is the difference enough?

Mandela is, in fact, demanding the repeal of many of the security laws. And the end of detention without trial. And the end of the monstrous powers that our white parliament has given to the minister.

Mandela said categorically: "Let him say that he will dismantle apartheid."

Mandela is saying: "I can't accept this. You must offer much more than that."

I have no doubt that P. W. Botha understands very well what Mandela is saying.

Mandela has put P. W. Botha in a position where he must move faster, or stay where he is, or retreat--all of which three courses are immensely difficult.

We are living through one of the most historic periods of our 300 years. Perhaps a new era is beginning.

Either P. W. Botha has taken a great step of which he understands the full meaning, or he has not fully understood it.

I hope the first is true. What should he do now?

I presume to try to answer this question, but it must be clear that I have no responsibility whatsoever. I have retired from the game, and now watch from the sidelines.

What should he do?

The first thing he should do is to unban Mrs Mandela unconditionally.

The second thing he should do is to arrange for special facilities at Pollsmoor, where Mandela and his "comrades" can receive anyone they wish--

their families, the UDF [United Democratic Front], Helen Suzman, Van Zyl Slabbert, Buthelezi Qoboza, Tutu, Boesak, even their friend Oliver Tambo, anyone at all--not to exchange compliments, but to deliberate on how to co-operate with the National Party in the planning of a new era.

Or to decide not to co-operate at all, and to stay in prison till the "day of liberation."

They must decide whether to ask for everything, or to ask for something else.

They will need almost divine wisdom, for which 21 years in prison may or may not have been the best preparation.

They must consider the Freedom Charter anew, for it embodies--against in my opinion--two incompatible aims.

One aim is the guarantee of what are called human rights, such as are found in the American Bill of Rights, the other is the nationalisation of the banks and the mines and state control of all other industry and trade, such as obtains in the USSR.

No country in the world has yet succeeded in reconciling them.

This procedure is more likely to bring results. It saves Mandela from what was virtually a "yes or no" situation.

When Mandela and his friends are ready, they may or may not invite P. W. Botha and his friends to talk with them. If they do, then may divine wisdom be given to them all.

CSO: 3400/717

SOUTH AFRICA

EXCHEQUER REPORTS RECEIPTS, TRANSFERS

Pretoria GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English/Afrikaans 15 Feb 85 pp 4-5

[Text]

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

No. 336

15 February 1985

Statement of Receipts into and Transfers from the Exchequer Account for the period 1 April 1984 to 31 January 1985.

Treasury, Pretoria.

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN FINANSIES

No. 336

15 Februarie 1985

Staat van Ontvangstes in en Oordragte uit die Skatkisrekening vir die tydperk 1 April 1984 tot 31 Januarie 1985.

Tesourie, Pretoria.

RECEIPTS—ONTVANGSTE

Head of Revenue	Inkomstehoof	Month of January Maand Januarie		Total 1 April to 31 January Totaal 1 April tot 31 Januarie	
		1985	1984	1985	1984
Exchequer Balance, 31 March 1984.....	Skatkissaldo, 31 Maart 1984.....	R —	R —	R 19 302	R —
Exchequer Balance, 31 December 1984.....	Skatkissaldo, 31 Desember 1984.....	505 180 551	—	—	—
State Revenue Account	Staatsinkomsterekening				
Customs and Excise.....	Doeane en Aksyns.....	Dr 5 304 385	38 409 553	1 428 752 399	1 462 243 364
Inland Revenue.....	Binnelandse Inkomste.....	2 131 848 970	1 458 779 611	17 173 301 563	14 420 018 131
	R	2 126 544 585	1 497 189 164	18 602 053 962	15 882 261 495
State Oil Fund.....	Staatsoliefonds.....	26 928 111	27 600 169	254 808 203	250 083 887
National Road Fund.....	Nasionale Padfonds.....	15 543 763	15 193 994	146 217 967	137 353 935
South African Development Trust Fund.....	Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrustfonds.....	1 637 000	1 632 000	20 511 005	17 273 258
Sorghum Beer Research Fund.....	Fonds vir Sorghumbiernavorsing.....	—	—	1 550 000	1 701 022
S W A Territorial Revenue Fund—Sales Duty.....	S W A Gebiedsinkomstefonds—Verkoopreg.....	—	—	2 040	3
	R	2 170 653 459	1 541 615 327	19 025 143 177	16 288 673 600
Other Receipts	Ander Ontvangste				
Treasury Bills Internal.....	Skatkisbiljette Binnelands.....	634 224 000	—	10 578 140 238	—
Internal Stock, Bonds and Loans Raised—	Binnelandse Effekte, Obligasies en Lenings Opgeneem—				
Indefinite Period Treasury Bonds.....	Onbepaalde Termyn Tesourie-obligasies.....	4 017 800	—	59 147 200	—
Indefinite Period National Defence Bonds.....	Onbepaalde Termyn Nasionale Verdedigingsobligasies.....	877 400	—	15 568 050	—
Defence Bonus Bonds.....	Verdedigingsbonusobligasies.....	—	—	76 262 445	—
Internal Registered Stock—	Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte—				
13%, 2005.....	13%, 2005.....	—	—	1 900 000 000	—
11,5%, 1990.....	11,5%, 1990.....	—	—	476 850 000	—
14,5%, 1987.....	14,5%, 1987.....	—	—	200 000 000	—
9%, 1988.....	9%, 1988.....	—	—	30 000 000	—
15%, 1988.....	15%, 1988.....	—	—	600 000 000	—
14,5%, 2006.....	14,5%, 2006.....	179 000 000	—	1 568 000 000	—
Foreign Loans and Credits Raised—	Buitelandse Lenings en Kredite Opgeneem—				
1984.....	1984.....	3 440 367	—	146 093 599	—
1982.....	1982.....	2 741 027	—	4 268 461	—
1979/84.....	1979/84.....	—	—	326 287	—
1981/86.....	1981/86.....	55 195	—	4 515 135	—
1984/90.....	1984/90.....	—	—	50 885 406	—
1984/89.....	1984/89.....	—	—	75 511 640	—
1978.....	1978.....	—	—	66 555 740	—
1984.....	1984.....	—	—	148 782 955	—
1985/91.....	1985/91.....	45 650 730	—	45 650 730	—
Surrenders, State Revenue Account 1983/84.....	Terugstortings, Staatsinkomsterekening 1983/84.....	—	—	106 298 418	—

Surrenders, State Revenue Account 1982/83	Terugskortings, 1982/83	Staatsinkomsterekening	—	—	13 680	—
		R	3 040 659 978	—	35 178 013 161	—
Total (including Opening Balance)	Totaal (insluitende Aanvangssaldo) ..	R	3 545 840 529	—	35 178 032 463	—

ISSUES—UITBETALINGS

Service	Dienste	Estimates Begroting 1984/85	Month of January Maand Januarie		Total 1 April to 31 January Totaal 1 April tot 31 Januarie	
			1985	1984	1985	1984
State Revenue Account	Staatsinkomsterekening	R	R	R	R	R
Votes	Begrotingsposte					
1 State President	Staatspresident	1 385 000	—	106 900	844 080	1 069 000
Statutory Amount	Statutêre Bedrag	84 000	7 000	6 250	70 000	59 449
2 Parliament	Parlement	9 173 000	1 100 000	550 000	11 235 000	8 117 000
Statutory Amount	Statutêre Bedrag	6 566 000	993 000	485 000	7 631 000	4 544 000
3 State President	Staatspresident	10 240 000	827 000	—	7 965 000	4 866 000
Statutory Amount	Statutêre Bedrag	73 000	13 083	5 417	88 830	52 046
4 Co-operation and Development	Samewerking en Ontwikkeling	1 702 558 000	200 000 000	145 000 000	1 261 000 000	1 113 700 000
Statutory Amount	Statutêre Bedrag	226 985 000	—	—	226 985 000	206 978 000
5 Transport	Vervoer	243 893 000	29 000 000	26 000 000	300 866 000	284 200 000
6 Finance	Finansies	842 554 000	50 000 000	68 000 000	660 120 000	692 400 000
Statutory Amount	Statutêre Bedrag	3 490 121 000	355 459 000	137 423 000	3 868 242 000	2 866 041 094
7 Audit	Oudit	10 883 000	907 000	900 000	9 064 000	8 000 000
8 Constitutional Development and Planning	Staatkundige Ontwikkeling en Beplanning	4 559 413 000	329 605 000	297 300 000	3 829 571 000	3 297 697 750
9 Foreign Affairs	Buitelandse Sake	651 632 000	57 000 000	45 000 000	483 250 000	450 000 000
Statutory Amount	Statutêre Bedrag	120 512 000	10 040 000	10 050 000	100 400 000	100 490 000
10 Home Affairs	Binnelandse Sake	1 293 242 000	5 000 000	90 000 000	862 594 923	908 985 000
11 Commission for Administration	Kommissie vir Administrasie	46 329 000	900 000	750 000	44 611 000	28 062 000
12 Improvement of Conditions of Service	Verbetering van Diensvoorwaardes	267 000 000	28 431 100	—	71 997 273	4 730 000
13 Police	Polisie	795 640 000	65 500 000	62 000 000	709 800 000	515 000 000
14 Health and Welfare	Gesondheid en Welsyn	1 722 468 000	150 000 000	126 000 000	1 480 000 000	1 165 000 000
Statutory Amount	Statutêre Bedrag	200 000	17 000	—	162 400	142 000
15 National Education	Nasionale Opvoeding	866 675 000	63 700 000	45 000 000	820 960 000	671 000 000
16 Defence	Weermag	1 754 667 000	312 000 000	305 000 000	3 221 300 000	2 701 631 000
17 Manpower	Mannekrag	92 285 000	7 800 000	6 000 000	70 907 000	57 705 000
18 Trade and Industry	Handel en Nywerheid	575 757 000	47 000 000	40 000 000	567 960 000	451 500 000
19 Justice	Justisie	134 782 000	13 800 000	11 500 000	114 800 000	83 750 000
Statutory Amount	Statutêre Bedrag	6 123 000	700 000	510 000	7 673 000	4 840 000
20 Prisons	Gravensiaes	311 592 000	16 387 000	20 455 000	255 092 000	198 871 000
21 Public Works and Land Affairs	Openbare Werke en Grondsake	1 269 904 000	121 000 000	77 000 000	1 016 000 000	864 500 000
22 Environment Affairs	Omgewingsake	392 404 000	24 685 100	37 800 000	315 000 000	293 400 000
23 Agricultural Economics and Marketing	Landbou-ekonomie en -bemarking	684 778 000	83 000 000	92 000 000	738 700 000	648 000 000
24 Mineral and Energy Affairs	Mineraal- en Eersigesake	557 637 000	11 395 000	11 500 000	520 469 000	479 150 000
25 Education and Training	Onderwys en Opleiding	709 257 000	60 000 000	50 000 000	581 000 000	466 000 000
	R	25 356 812 000	2 046 266 283	1 706 341 567	22 196 358 506	18 580 480 339
Standing Appropriations	Staanste Toewysings					
National Road Fund	Nasionale Padfonds	172 000 000	15 543 763	15 193 994	146 217 967	137 353 935
State Oil Fund	Staatsoliefonds	300 000 000	26 928 111	27 600 169	254 808 203	250 063 887
South African Development Trust Fund	Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrustfonds	20 000 000	1 637 000	1 632 000	20 511 005	17 273 258
Sorghum Boer Research Fund	Fonds vir Sorghumbiemaatsnavoring	1 800 000	—	—	1 550 000	1 701 022
S. W. A. Territorial Revenue Fund	S. W. A. Gebiedsinkomstefonds	1 000	—	—	2 040	3
	R	493 801 000	44 108 874	44 426 163	423 089 215	406 412 105
	R	25 850 613 000	2 090 375 157	1 750 767 730	22 619 447 721	18 986 892 444
Other Issues	Ander Uitbetalings					
Treasury Bills repaid: Internal	Terubetaling van Skatkissbiljette: Binnelands	—	1 088 085 000	—	10 279 016 238	—
Tax Redemption Certificates repaid	Belastingdelingsertifikaat gedolg	—	5	—	54	—
Loan Levy repaid	Leningsheffing gedolg	—	1 119 838	—	13 556 147	—
Sinking Fund Advances	Delgingsfondsaansprake	—	—	—	4 385 358	—
Payment in terms of section 2 of Act 96 of 1982	Betaling ingevolge artikel 2 van Wet 96 van 1982	—	—	—	32 770 306	—
Transfer in terms of section 3 (2) of Act 113 of 1984	Oorplasing ingevolge artikel 3 (2) van Wet 113 van 1984	—	—	—	75 000 000	—
Currency subscription, I. B. R. D.	Betaalmiddel bydrae, I. B. H. O.	—	1 920 940	—	1 920 940	—
Internal Stock, Bonds and Loans Redeemed:	Binnelandse Effekte, Obligasies en Lenings Gedolg:					
Second Series National Defence Bonds	Tweede Reeks Nasionale Verdedigingsobligasies	—	—	—	4 942 700	—
8% National Defence Bonds	8% Nasionale Verdedigingsobligasies	—	176 000	—	6 803 500	—
9% National Defence Bonds	9% Nasionale Verdedigingsobligasies	—	10 000	—	1 258 200	—
7% Treasury Bonds	7% Tesourie-obligasies	—	2 087 900	—	25 358 600	—
Second Series 8% Treasury Bonds	Tweede Reeks 8% Tesourie-obligasies	—	235 300	—	5 102 700	—
Indefinite Period Treasury Bonds	Onbepaalde Termyn Tesourie-obligasies	—	3 254 200	—	47 755 700	—
Indefinite Period National Defence Bonds	Onbepaalde Termyn Nasionale Verdedigingsobligasies	—	867 850	—	9 043 650	—

Defence Bonus Bonds.....	Verdedigingsbonusobligasies.....	—	44 973 705	—	194 660 375	—
Third Series National Defence Bonds.....	Derde Reeks Nasionale Verdedigingsobligasies.....	—	—	—	2 271 000	—
Five year Non-Resident Bonds.....	Vyfjaar-obligasies vir Nie-inwoners.....	—	—	—	3 427 000	—
Internal Registered Stock:	Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte:					
7,5%, 1984.....	7,5%, 1984.....	—	—	—	50 000 000	—
9,5%, 1984.....	9,5%, 1984.....	—	—	—	335 277 700	—
12,75%, 1984.....	12,75%, 1984.....	—	—	—	417 273 200	—
13%, 1984.....	13%, 1984.....	—	—	—	258 911 300	—
9,875%, 1984.....	9,875%, 1984.....	—	—	—	70 000 000	—
Foreign Loans and Credits Redeemed—	Buitelandse Lenings en Krediete Gedeel—					
1983/87.....	1983/87.....	—	—	—	84 545 642	—
1981/86.....	1981/86.....	—	—	—	15 378 334	—
1979/84.....	1979/84.....	—	—	—	50 885 406	—
1984.....	1984.....	—	—	—	20 667 989	—
1978/82.....	1978/82.....	—	—	—	57 626 923	—
1979/84.....	1979/84.....	—	—	—	326 287	—
1977/84.....	1977/84.....	—	—	—	15 624 967	—
1978/87.....	1978/87.....	—	—	—	1 121 794	—
1973/87.....	1973/87.....	—	—	—	1 199 367	—
1985.....	1985.....	—	81 609 195	—	81 609 195	—
1975/87.....	1975/87.....	—	5 641 751	—	5 641 751	—
Issues, State Revenue Services 1983/84.....	Uitbetalings, Staatsinkomstaatsdienste 1983/84.....	—	—	—	3 060 831	—
Issues, State Revenue Services 1982/83.....	Uitbetalings, Staatsinkomstaatsdienste 1982/83.....	—	—	—	2 679 900	—
	R.....	—	1 229 983 684	—	12 179 103 054	—
Total State Revenue Account.....	Totaal Staatsinkomstaatsrekening.....	R.....	—	3 320 358 841	—	34 798 550 775
Revenue Account for White Affairs.....	Inkomstaatsrekening vir Blanke Sake.....	R.....	—	100 000 000	—	135 000 000
Revenue Account for Indian Affairs.....	Inkomstaatsrekening vir Indiersake.....	R.....	—	32 000 000	—	68 000 000
Revenue Account for Coloured Affairs.....	Inkomstaatsrekening vir Kleurlingsake.....	R.....	—	98 000 000	—	171 000 000
	R.....	—	—	220 000 000	—	374 000 000
Totals.....	Totaal.....	R.....	—	3 540 358 841	—	35 172 550 775
Exchequer Balance, 31 January 1985.....	Skattissaal, 31 Januarie 1985.....	—	—	481 688	—	5 481 688
Totals.....	Totale.....	R.....	—	3 545 840 529	—	35 178 032 463

CSO: 3400/730

SOUTH AFRICA

HOME AFFAIRS MINISTER DE KLERK SEEN AS RELUCTANT REFORMIST

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 17 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by David Breier]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — Having broken three years ago with Dr Andries Treurnicht, its one-time "Dr No", the National Party now has to face a new factor — "Mr Maybe".

He is Mr F W de Klerk, the Minister of Home Affairs and of National Education, who succeeded Dr Treurnicht as Transvaal leader of the NP in 1982.

Mr De Klerk is slowly assuming the mantle Dr Treurnicht left behind in the NP when he formed his Conservative Party.

And he appears to be backed by two of his Transvaal fellow-ministers, Mr Louis le Grange and Mr Hendrik Schoeman.

Mr De Klerk, who is the Transvaal leader of the party, is more subtle in his reluctance to change than was "Dr No". But he is slipping into the same habit of differing from the current spirit of the NP without actually saying anything that could get him into trouble.

In debate in the House of Assembly this week, Mr de Klerk chose his words carefully when dealing with the possibility of repealing the Mixed Marriages Act and Section 16 of the Immorality Act.

But a careful reading of his speech leaves little doubt of his reluctance at what seems to be the inevitable repeal of these Acts.

As Minister of Home Affairs, it is his job to pilot the matter through Parliament. But his heart is obviously not in it.

And as the reform initiative gains momentum, the consensus in Parliament is that the two Acts will be repealed during this session. This could leave Mr de Klerk increasingly out on a limb.

Mr de Klerk piloted a motion through all three Chambers of Parliament to appoint a select committee to look at the "desirability" of repealing the two sex Acts and of adapting related laws with a view to "the continued social, educational and constitutional ordering of own communities".

His speech in the white Chamber makes particularly interesting reading as he does everything but indicate whether he supports the repeal of the Acts.

He said: "This is our standpoint: These laws can be repealed. They are not holy cows. The responsible view is that a person cannot consider repeal without negotiation and researching the implications in the framework of South African order."

Later on he says: "The Cabinet decided unanimously that it must be done. The Cabinet also decided that feet must not be dragged."

"The wish of all participating majority parties is that this joint committee must complete its work as soon as possible."

Mr de Klerk also put on record a transcript of an SABC television programme in which he said "own schools must not be threatened" and that "own residential areas must be respected".

"This committee will have to determine how repeal can be reconciled with this goal," he said.

Mr de Klerk is part of a small group of Transvaal-based Cabinet Ministers who are becoming increasingly out-of-step with the Government's reform movement.

SOUTH AFRICA

MEER SAYS CRACKDOWN ON UDF PART OF CAREFUL STRATEGY

Durban POST NATAL in English 20-23 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Kanthan Pillay]

[Text]

THIS week's arrest of five United Democratic Front leaders and the nationwide crackdown on other UDF activists was part of a carefully drawn-up strategy planned more than two months ago, Natal Indian Congress acting-president Dr Farouk Meer claimed yesterday.

Dr Meer said it was clear the crackdown had been planned some time ago because search warrants issued in Natal had been dated December 11 — one day after the Minister of Police had withdrawn detention orders under Section 28 of the Internal Security Act against a number of political figures last year.

"The fact that they have been holding these warrants since last year shows that while (State President P W) Botha has been talking of reform on one hand, on the other they were carefully formulating this crackdown against legitimate peaceful opposition."

At least 13 prominent black leaders were arrested in countrywide raids by the security police yesterday in a massive crackdown of the United Democratic Front and affiliates.

Among the eight held in the Transvaal were UDF national president, Mrs Albertina Sisulu; national treasurer, Cassim Saloojee; and Transvaal vice-president, Reverend Frank Chikane.

Along with Natal trade unionist Sam Kikine, Transvaal leader of the Anti-President's Council Committee Professor Ismail Mohamed, and trade union leader Isaac Ngcobo, they are to be sent to Natal to face charges of high treason.

This will swell to 14 the number of accused in the forthcoming Pietermaritzburg treason trial, according to their legal representative, Johannesburg attorney Ms Priscilla Jana.

Ms Jana said police had confirmed the charge faced by the six was treason and that the others held today were required only for police questioning.

The original accused in the treason trial — including UDF Natal president Archie Gumede — have been in custody for nearly three months and were refused bail. They will appear in court at the end of March, but the trial is not expected to start before June.

There were wide-ranging police searches of the homes of leading NIC and UDF figures in pre-dawn raids yesterday in Durban. They included Zac Yacoob, Roy Padayachee, Dr Farouk Meer, Mrs Ela Ramgobin, Yunus Mohammed, Virgil Bonhomme, Praveen Gordhan, Ramlal Ramesar, and Professor Fatima Meer.

Also searched was freelance photographer Omar Badsha.

All of those searched said police had confi-

scated documents and pamphlets and issued receipts for them.

At least 19 UDF activists in Johannesburg, Lenasia, and Laudium were similarly searched.

Police started calling at homes with warrants to search and arrest at 3am, according to the families of those arrested.

Police earlier yesterday confirmed the arrests of six people who they said would appear in court next month with others now in a Durban jail on charges of treason.

The police named those who would appear in Durban as Mrs Sisulu, Rev Chikane, Mr Saloojee, and Professor Mohamed.

They also confirmed the arrests of Mr Ngcobo and Mr Kikine.

SOUTH AFRICA

BANK OF LISBON PLANS MORTGAGE-BOND SCHEME

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 17 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by Malcolm Fothergill]

[Text]

THE BANK of Lisbon is pushing on apace with plans to start a participation mortgage-bond scheme with which it hopes to secure a "substantial slice" of the R2 billion-a-year market.

Its plans have been approved by the Registrar of Financial Institutions and a company, Lisabond Management (Pty) Ltd, has been set up to manage the scheme.

The managing director of the bank, Dr DF Marques, says it is not yet possible to set a starting date for the scheme, but it will be soon.

Clientele demand

"Most commercial and industrial developments these days are financed by participation mortgage-bond schemes. The Bank of Lisbon feels there is a demand from its clientele for this facility, which complements a commercial bank's activities.

"Obviously we won't capture a substantial slice of the market overnight, but we have set our targets and we aim to get there."

As with other similar schemes, investors' funds will be locked in for five years and may then be withdrawn on three months' notice.

"An attraction not often appreciated is that after five years the investors' money is effectively on three months'

call, at a high rate of interest."

Lisabond's valuations will be done initially by an outside firm of professional valuers.

"In most cases we will advance only two-thirds of a conservative valuation, so investors will be fully protected."

The big players

Dr Marques believes the Bank of Lisbon, which this year celebrates its 20th anniversary as a commercial bank in South Africa, will be well placed to attract participation mortgage-bond business through its 24 outlets.

The biggest players in the participation mortgage-bond market at the moment are Syfrets and Secured Investments, both in the Nedbank stable, which between them control about 50 percent of the market. The Standard Bank's Stanbond controls just over a quarter and Barclaybond about 12 percent of the market.

The balance is held by smaller schemes including Hill Samuel, Met'board and the Board of Executors.

Dr Marques says the Bank of Lisbon's plans to go for a listing on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange in the first quarter of this year have been put on ice until the "dismal conditions" in the economy and on the JSE have improved.

SOUTH AFRICA

THREE NIC MEN SENTENCED FOR SUPPORTING ANC

Durban POST NATAL in English 20-23 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Daya Pillay]

[Text]

THREE Natal Indian Congress activists were found guilty in a Durban Regional Court yesterday of conspiring to further the aims of the banned African National Congress.

Sundrasagren Thevar, 29, his brother Manogran Thevar, 21, and Miss Tholsiamah Pillay, 22, of Merebank were arrested at a police roadblock on the eve of the House of Delegates elections in August last year and were found with letters threatening supporters of election candidates.

Sundrasegran Thaver, a computer operator, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment of which 18 months was suspended for five years; his brother Manogran to 18 months' imprisonment, suspended for five years; and Miss Pillay, a university student, to 12 months' imprisonment suspended for five years.

The magistrate, Mr MS Knox, said he took into consideration that Sundrasegran Thaver was employed, had no previous convictions and was a concerned community worker. Not one of the three were members of the ANC, Mr Knox said.

They were only guilty of conspiring to further the aims of the ANC. Their actions were on the spur of the moment.

Sundrasegran Thevar, however, was the father of the ideas and could have had an influencing effect on the other two, said the magistrate.

Counsel for the defence, Mr George Bizos, said an appeal against Sundrasagren Thevar's sentence would be lodged.

SOUTH AFRICA

IMMIGRANTS REFUSING CITIZENSHIP ORDERED OUT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Sue Leeman]

[Text]

Nineteen young immigrants who have refused to become South Africans have been given three months to leave the country.

Hundreds more could be given their marching orders over the next few months.

This has been confirmed by the Department of Home Affairs, which revealed yesterday that so far 19 of 982 immigrants who have refused to become South Africans have not been awarded temporary residence permits — and been given three months to leave the country.

"If the 19 do not leave they will be liable for prosecution as illegal residents," a department spokesman said.

Hundreds more could be asked to leave by the time the backlog is cleared.

So far 22 percent of applicants for temporary residence permits have been rejected and this figure is likely to rise in the next few months as more immigrants become eligible for automatic citizenship.

It is believed the 19 immigrants who have been given their marching orders were un-

employed.

According to the spokesman, the criterion for granting temporary residence is dictated by the supply and demand of labour in specific professions.

"If they do not leave the country within three months, steps will be taken against them to make them leave," he said.

According to the department, 64 immigrants have been granted temporary work permits since October 11 — leaving almost 900 applications still to be considered.

In terms of the new Citizenship Act, a large number of immigrants between the ages of 15 and 25 automatically became South African citizens unless they signed a declaration to the contrary.

The law came into effect last October.

The spokesman said a total of 46 004 foreign immigrants who were previously permanent residents automatically became South African citizens between April 11 and last October 11.

According to present legislation, foreigners can retain their foreign passports but should use their South African passports for travelling.

CSO: 3400/724

SOUTH AFRICA

MILLIONS SPENT ON OFFICES FOR NEW MP'S

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 17 Feb 85 p 2

[Article by Chris Whitfield]

[Text]

MILLIONS of rands of taxpayers' money are being spent by the Government on refurbishing a new Durban office block for the House of Delegates.

The plush block, Malgate, has been let to the Government for five years for a record R8,8 million.

The Department of Community Development is preparing the block for the House of Delegates' administrative staff.

The massive expenditure comes hard on the heels of the outcry over the amount spent on housing in Cape Town for the House of Delegates.

The alterations will entail security installations, extensive partitioning, the redesigning of floor space, additional plumbing, and kitchen units.

A record

Mr Jonathan Mayne, of the developers Mayne and Van der Linde, said the amount to be

spent "runs to millions".

The Government has set a record in commercial letting in Natal by agreeing to pay the R8,8 million for the use of nine floors of the 11-storey building at the intersection of Smith and Stanger streets.

Mr Tony Atkins, a spokesman for Hulsén, Verbaan and Morgan, the building contractors doing the work, said he could not give an estimate of the cost.

Most of the project entailed "partitioning and things like that".

The Department of Community Development's acting regional representative in Durban, Mr Martin Friedrich, said: "Everything we do is calculated and cross-calculated in terms of cost. It is usually done in the most profitable way possible for the State.

"There will be various offices and conference rooms, the normal things you have in any administration building."

CSO: 3400/725

SOUTH AFRICA

QUESTION OF PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS DEBATED

Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 17 Feb 85 p 9

[Debate by Reverend Sam Palo Buti, mayor of Alexandra, chairman of the Alexandra town council, and former president of the South African Council of Churches]

[Text] WHEN THE State President, Mr P W Botha, announced the establishment of a non-statutory forum to discuss the constitutional future of blacks, he touched on one of the most important debates in black political circles: should blacks participate in government-created structures such as the forum, homeland administrations or the new black local authorities?

To answer this question, one has first to ask what one means by a government-created institution. There are those which may be detrimental to the lives of the oppressed and which cannot be supported, and there are others that are concerned with bread and butter issues and in which one can participate.

An example of the first type is the old community councils which were extensions of the administration boards and acted as an arm of the government in black areas.

They did not have the power to take final decisions — that still rested with the administration boards. That is why we have a problem with rents today. Rents were always something imposed from outside, decided without any explanation to, or consultation with, the people.

An example of the other type of government-created institution is our black universities. We attend them because they are institutions which assist us in liberating ourselves socially and educationally. Those black intellectuals who serve as professors and lecturers in those universities are contributing to our liberation through a government-created institution.

The new black local authorities need to be viewed in this light. I am not saying they are an answer to our

problem as black people. Indeed, they are not an answer, but while we are fighting and searching for an answer, here is an institution that can cater for certain basic human needs.

What has changed is that these local authorities are no longer dealing with the administration boards directly. Sure, the boards serve as our agents, but it is the black local authorities that are in a position to make decisions on the quality of life of the people in the area.

Struggle

The struggle to save Alexandra serves as a useful guide to understanding the role of certain levels of participation. The struggle to save Alexandra was a democratic one, based on the community infrastructure that already existed — the

churches, the schools. It was based on the understanding that you cannot uproot a community that has existed for almost 70 years.

With this understanding, in 1974 we formed a committee to resist the removals. It was very difficult because at that time detentions were rife. But we managed, through various means, to organise a large meeting of community leaders at which the Alexandra Residents' Interim Committee of five people was elected.

It was that committee, which later became known as the Save Alexandra Party that worked out a plan of action to resist the planned removal and our resettlement.

Between 1974 and when we won the reprieve in 1979, we continued to go back to the people for re-election and a new mandate. Although we were not recognised by the govern-

ment in any *de jure* form, we had a *de facto* standing as leaders of the community.

When the reprieve was won we still refused to accept the status of community council for the reasons mentioned above. Instead we fought for the status of a fully-fledged municipality.

As the (Soweto) Committee of Ten had done in 1975, we drew up a blueprint which we presented to the government. What needs to be stressed is that the blueprint of the Committee of Ten and our blueprint were drawn up a long time before the so-called 'new dispensation'. When the new constitution was introduced, the government incorporated those ideas into the 'new dispensation', knowing them to be acceptable to black leaders.

Adulterate

What they did was to adulterate our plan, though to all intents and purposes the blueprints were fully accepted, save for one or two minor points. For instance, we recommended that the final authority should lie with the Administrator of the province, as it does in the case of white local authorities, but government made it lie with the Minister.

Nevertheless, we felt the body to

be a legitimate one for it was one that we had engineered. For that reason, it should not be seen as part of the 'new dispensation'.

It is a legitimate black idea that emerged from Soweto and Alexandra.

However, we do not consider it to be the answer. We realise that we do not have the resources to run these areas at the moment, but this should not stop black intellectuals — people who understand, who have the expertise — to assist in making it meaningful.

The liberation struggle should be seen as having different levels. I do not view my activities as a limited parochial liberation only but as an essential part of the total liberation of South Africa. For that reason I do not wish to stand in opposition to any other liberation group involved in this struggle, nor do I wish to com-

pete or enter into combat with such movements.

At the national level, I repeat my plea to those so-called 'urban black' community leaders and 'homeland' leaders who have been invited to discussions — be they on Cabinet committee level or on the level of the new non-statutory forum — not to fall into the trap of consciously or unconsciously propagating and promoting the policy of apartheid.

I strongly reiterate my plea for reconciliation which should be coupled with the unconditional release of all political prisoners, amnesty to all political exiles, the unbanning of the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress and other banned political movements, so that Nelson Mandela and others can seek the mandate of the people to participate in such discussions.

Liberation

But liberation does not come from above. It is built in the local communities with the following simple words: see, judge, act. And a person who can ask of an old man or old woman in the street, "What is it that you see?" is serving the community at a local level.

This is what I call the parochial liberation level. And the local communities cannot be divorced from the broader movement. That movement comes from the people and expands to other areas and has an umbrella body that co-ordinates the whole movement. This will result in effective liberation in that you have the masses behind you.

It is no use alienating or marginalising some of your people, fighting some of them by calling them irrelevant or stooges. Convince them, show them the way.

SOUTH AFRICA

PROMINENT INDIANS JOIN BLACK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Durban POST NATAL in English 20-23 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Khalil Aniff]

[Text]

PROMINENT Natal Indian business entrepreneurs have joined the black-controlled National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (NAFCOC).

Another breakthrough for NAFCOC came when at least 30 top Indian businessmen from the Transvaal joined.

Details were announced when the Islamic Council of South Africa invited the NAFCOC top brass to dinner at Orient Club, Isipingo, this week.

Executive director of ICOSA, Mr Ebrahim Bawa, said 40 Indian business houses in Natal had decided to join NAFCOC, headed by Dr Sam Motsuenyane.

Earlier Dr Motsuenyane announced that 30 Indian business outlets in the Transvaal had already joined NAFCOC whose aim was that one day, the black sector of the business world would "work hand in hand with our Indian brothers".

Dr Motsuenyane said they were committed to self development, hence the formation of the African Bank, the Black Chain and until recently the African Construction Company, which until now had built more than 3 000 homes for the black community.

He urged the Indian businessmen to throw their lot behind NAFCOC, saying that "blacks and Indians must work together".

CSO: 3400/666

SOUTH AFRICA

DUTCH SHIPPING LINE SIGNS DRY DOCK CONTRACT

Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 15 Feb 85 p 5

[Text]

South African Transport Services have signed Durban harbour's first drydocking contract under the new discount system with the Dutch shipping company, Nedlloyd.

This means that through the year, Nedlloyd are to have five of their vessels serviced in South African dry docks with a discount being offered on the service on a sliding scale.

Their first ship will be charged the full rate, with the discount varying from a five percent reduction in costs on the second to a 25 percent discount on the last ship.

The minimum gross tonnage of ships eligible for the scheme is 30 000 tons and both Nedlloyd's Amstel Voorn (65 000 tons) and

Saocean Mildura (36 000 tons) qualify. But the three others, Nedlloyd Kimberley, Nedlloyd Kembla and Nedlloyd Kingston are all 22 000-tonners but will be charged as 30 000-ton ships.

SATS announced this cut-price scheme in July last year to attract more business to Durban harbour and it was generally welcomed by Durban's shipping fraternity as an attempt to attract foreign ships, particularly non-liner vessels, that pass South African ports.

"The reason there has been such a delay between the original signing and this the first signed contract is that

one had to allow time for shipping companies to adjust their schedules. In most cases the company has had to wait until the end of their sailing programme before they could maximise this discount scheme," said Durban's port director, Captain Peter Cox.

He said that now Nedlloyd had signed he hoped others would come forward and utilise the scheme.

Two similar contracts have been signed in Cape Town involving eight Safmarine ships as well as five US Line vessels.

The chairman of the Shipbuilding and Ship-repairs Association, Mr

Dick Jenkins said at the time of the announcement this was proof that SATS was doing its utmost to reduce dry-docking tariffs to attract owners to use Durban facilities.

CSO: 3400/730

SOUTH AFRICA

DETAILS ON NEW CASTLE DIESEL-FILTER FACTORY GIVEN

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 17 Feb 85 p 3

[Text]

A MAMMOTH new R80-million project, which will provide employment for thousands, has got off the ground in Newcastle, Natal.

The diesel de-aerator filter plant will create millions of rands of additional foreign exchange for South Africa by way of import substitution and exports.

When its second phase comes on stream in 1988, the factory will employ more than 15 000 people, 10 000 of whom will be blacks.

The 3,2-ha complex — which is expected to start production in October this year — along with its 2,9-ha administration block, will initially employ about 1 000 blacks and 400 whites.

The entrepreneur developing the project is Giuseppe Giammello, a Milanese-born businessman and mechanical engineer, who has been resident in South Africa for the past 18 years.

Own invention

The Newcastle factory will be producing his own invention, a new type of diesel filter which enables diesel engines to achieve dramatic savings on fuel consumption.

The diesel de-aerator self-priming filter, already patented on a worldwide basis, does not have to be replaced as often as conventional filters, all of which are currently imported.

According to Mr Giammello consumer potential is unlimited and export contracts are already under negotiation.

Export outlook

Worldwide sales and marketing rights have been awarded to a Newcastle firm, Mining Ancillaries and Supplies, whose managing director, Sam Spearing, believes the new filter offers such considerable advantages at so cost-effective a price that the outlook for export sales is "very bright".

The first factory will initially produce 500 000 units a month, with capacity to double when the second factory goes into production in 1988. One smelter will serve both factories.

Mr Giammello decided to establish the factory in Newcastle because of the advantages offered by decentralisation and the labour force existing in that area.

Construction is being carried out by Cedeon.

CSO: 3400/730

SOUTH AFRICA

INFLATION RATE LIKELY TO REACH SIXTEEN PERCENT

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 13 Feb 85 p 10

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA'S inflation rate is likely to reach 16% to 17% in the coming months before starting to come down again later in the year.

This is the view of Dr Johan Cloete, chief economist of Barclays National Bank.

He said this high level of inflation could put renewed downward pressures on the rand — or at least restrain any upward movement.

Dr Cloete repeated his long-held belief that some form of wage/price policy in South Africa offered the best hope of reducing inflation substantially while minimising the damage to the real economy in terms of output and jobs.

However, strict monetary and fiscal policies would also have to be pursued.

In Barclays' Business Brief for February, he said the annual salary and wage increases agreed upon between employers and employees were an important determinant of economic activity.

They mainly determined the extent to which private and Gov-

ernment consumption expenditure, which between them comprised the larger part of total demand, hence of the total product produced, were increased each year.

"Thus, average salaries and wages were increased by about 15% during 1984, which, after deduction of the inflation rate of 11.7% for the year, represented a real increase of 3.3%.

"It was this substantial real increase in salaries and wages... that was mainly instrumental last year in lifting private and Government expenditure by some 5% and real gross domestic product by some 3.6%."

But the annual salary and wage increases had not only contributed to an important extent to the level of aggregate economic activity.

They had also constituted the basic source of the annual increases of the money supply.

"Indeed, money basically comes into being in the process of the annual salary and wage negotiations."

It was, of course, true that the banks had a say in the setting up of these annual salary and wage contracts because they were normally the ones to finance the money

claims allotted to employees until such time as the joint product could be sold.

"In a situation where they compete with each other, however, the say of the banks is not as great or as final as is generally believed."

He said the central bank could take the view that the banks were busy financing money claims not arising from increases in the volume of goods and services produced.

"(They) are merely resulting because the value or prices placed on the goods and services have been increased, thereby generating inflation.

"If the central bank should, however, refuse to provide the additional cash to the banking system, except at exorbitant penalty rates which the private banks and their customers cannot afford to pay, then employers have no option than to lay off workers and cut back on production, as their wage contracts are normally concluded for a year ahead.

"In other words, refusal by the central bank to validate the wage contracts... immediately leads to unemployment, which, in the South African situation, in particular, is not acceptable by society and its represen-

tatives in Government.

"The central bank, accordingly, normally has little option but to validate the pre-determined wage increases and accompanying price increases established in the economy each year, at least to a greater or lesser extent."

Dr Cloete argued that, in the final analysis, both excessive increases in the money supply and in inflation originated in the annual salary and wage contracts negotiated between employers and employees in the economy.

"Either our employers and employees, both in the public and private sectors of the economy, will have to exercise the necessary self-discipline when allocating money claims to themselves, or the central bank will have to impose the necessary discipline."

This would be by "refusing to finance such additional money claims created and in due course force the necessary cut-backs in wage and price increases through unemployment and business insolvencies."

Dr Cloete said: "Adoption of the second option will be very costly for the economy and could even end in disaster if the unemployment created should give rise to serious unrest."

SOUTH AFRICA

CREDIT LINES TO BOOST EXPORTS TO ISRAEL

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Feb 85 p 17

[Article by Frank Jeans]

[Text]

Coal and other exports to Israel will get a boost with the decision by the Government to increase credit lines to that country — facilities with a built-in formula to suit rand-shekel exchange.

This was announced by Dr Joop de Loor, Director General of the Department of Finance, who recently led a South African delegation to Israel to set up new bilateral agreements.

Speaking at a lunch yesterday of the South Africa Israel Chamber of Commerce, Dr de Loor said the visit had resulted in the strengthening of relations between both countries.

"We have cemented ties between South Africa and Israel," he said. "We wish we could have done more but under present conditions, we couldn't."

Pointing out that Israel had made big strides in its battle against runaway inflation, Dr de Loor said Israelis

had cut back the rate from 25 percent a month to six percent.

The South Africans' visit has also opened up avenues for a "trade triangle" in which industrialists in SA could link up with counterparts in Israel where, with 25 percent local content, the joint venture could enter the American market.

"On tourism, too, we are working on a three-way package where people from the Americas could visit Israel through South Africa at attractive rates," said Dr de Loor.

There could also be better deals on the way in the capital projects field, where South African contractors have run into "tendering hassles".

"We wanted assurances there would be no discrimination in this area," said Dr de Loor, "and we were told that if there were any complaints, these would be dealt with"

CSO: 3400/730

SOUTH AFRICA

CORPORATE CRIME BITES INTO PROFITS

Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 17 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Lesley Lambert]

[Text]

MAJOR South African companies are being bled of their profits because of a dramatic escalation in corporate crime.

An investigation by Business Express has revealed that insurance companies are paying out millions of rands in large fidelity guarantee claims as dishonest employees channel cash and stocks into their own pockets.

Lax controls and financial depression are leading more and more employees — including top management personnel — to enrich themselves at their employers' expense.

Mr Peter Roodt, claims manager for Mutual and Federal, said the insurance company had lost more than R2.5-million in the fidelity guarantee business alone, compared with R1.75-million paid out in 1983.

Other major insurance companies have also reported up to 50% increases in fidelity guarantee payouts worth millions of rands.

A dramatic increase in cases of this type of corporate crime reported to the police was only the tip of the iceberg, according to the commanding officer of crime prevention and the commercial branch, Brigadier Isaac van der Vyver.

"Theft by employees of insured companies has become chronic," Mr Roodt told Business Express this week.

Aggravating

"The recession is aggravating the situation and we are finding that the level of employee involved in this type of fraud has reached that of managing directors."

The Association of Chambers of Commerce (Assocom), alarmed at the increase in corporate crime, has launched an in-depth investigation.

Said Mr Ken Warren, Assocom's legal adviser: "We have become aware

of the growing effect of corporate crime on South African companies. Apart from attacking business profitability, it also exhausts resources."

Mr Warren said various aspects of corporate crime — including computer fraud — were being investigated by a special panel with a view to updating an existing pamphlet on security measures for the benefit of Assocom members.

Insurance experts said the most common type of employee fraud involved the theft of cash, usually by falsifying, altering or destroying accounting records.

Any business with a saleable commodity in the stock room or where employees handled cash, was at risk, they said. Banks and government corporations dealing in large money transactions were especially vulnerable.

Another common method of fraud involved collusion between employees in a buying position and suppliers of goods, he said. Companies were invoiced for goods which were short-supplied or not supplied at all.

Computer fraud has also become another significant threat to companies struggling to brave the recession.

"Already we are seeing the beginnings of big-time computer swindles in this country. And things are going to get far worse," said Mr John Wilkinson, specialist in fidelity guarantee claims.

"The computer has become one of the most dangerous instruments in corporate crime."

He said that with the increased use of computers, it was becoming easier for employees with specialised knowledge to manipulate the system for fraudulent purposes.

Alarming cases such as the recent Esacom exposé top the fidelity loss file.

In another major fidelity case —

the Sun City casino swindle in which Sun International claimed to have lost more than R3-million — one insurance company paid out almost R2-million in losses.

In 1983 R3.8-million worth of jewellery was stolen from Sterns which blamed internal thefts for the loss. The insurance company refused to pay out and Sterns has had to gather more information to support the claim.

Mr Monty Schapiro, chairman of Alexander and Alexander insurance broker, said this week that during 1984 several frauds involving sums of more than R1-million were uncovered.

Catering

One insurance company reported a claim by a major catering company whose catering manager had accumulated R1-million over three years.

Another referred to a case which involved theft of stock from an electrical company by the manager.

"He was removing fridges and television sets by the truckload and nobody questioned it because he was the boss," the company's claims manager said.

"We have been involved with many claims for amounts greater than R500 000, the highest of which was R1.5-million and involved a top official of a major Johannesburg company who had misappropriated stock and cash," said Mr Schapiro.

He added that a slump tended to foster employee dishonesty and that a more sinister trend of large-scale fidelity losses over long periods had emerged.

"Many of the cases involve employees who are not able to cope with the rising cost of living and petty cash thefts have now become astronomical."

Mr Schapiro said it was essential for businesses to obtain adequate fidelity insurance cover.

SOUTH AFRICA

'SECRET' GOLD PROSPECTING OPERATION REPORTED

Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 14 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Jane Strachan]

[Text]

ONE of the country's biggest mining groups is prospecting for gold in a top secret operation only a few kilometres from Newcastle in Northern Natal.

Gencor, the Johannesburg-based General Mining Union Corporation, took out a prospecting licence and erected a rig on a private farm about two months ago. A sample shaft about 3 000 metres deep is being sunk.

The project has been shrouded in secrecy: the farm owners are under instructions not to discuss what is going on, the Town Clerk says he knows nothing and curious townspeople can only speculate about what is happening on their doorstep.

From Mr John du Plessis, Gencor's administration manager in the exploration department, came a brief "no comment".

Mr du Plessis said it was customary not to discuss explorations until something was found.

"There is a great deal of competition," he told The Daily News.

"And you must remember that out of 100 things we look at, maybe one turns into something."

Asked if this was the first time Gencor had explored for gold in Natal, Mr du Plessis said the company "looked all over the country".

Fenced

The land surrounding the rig, about 13 kilometres from Newcastle, has been fenced off and it is understood that not even the owners of the farm Gardenia, the Phillips family, have been allowed near the site.

Newcastle, in the heart of the Natal coal-mining industry, is feeling the squeeze of the recession as much as the rest of South Africa and locals realise that a gold strike would mean more jobs and a lot more money for them.

There is no operative gold mine in Natal.

SOUTH AFRICA

RISING UNEMPLOYMENT IN PORT ELIZABETH, CONSEQUENCES

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 10 Feb 85 p 2

[Article by Mono Badela]

[Text]

IT HAS become a privilege and not an obligation to have a job in Port Elizabeth, say thousands of people presently unemployed in the area.

And the view expressed by economists — that unemployment in Port Elizabeth will rise sharply in the first six months of this year as the economic climate gets worse — is no consolation for the unemployed.

This gloomy forecast is also supported by official statistics from the Unemployment Insurance Commissioner's office. They say the black unemployment figure in December — 500 000 or eight per cent will rise to more than 10 per cent.

The need to create jobs for this country's growing population has been pinpointed as one of the most crucial

challenges facing the Government.

In Port Elizabeth Uitenhage — where industrial growth is hampered by many factors — that holds true even more than in other centres.

Unemployment in the area is really rife. The long queues at the labour bureau and at Unemployment Insurance Fund offices are only the tip of the iceberg.

Official figures from Port Elizabeth

unemployment inspector JC Greyling are placed at just more than 13 000 but taking into account the thousands who do not register at the labour bureau, the figure is said to be around 50 000.

Jobless workers interviewed at Centenary Great Hall, New Brighton, last Friday — where thousands patiently waited for their UIF benefits — said it was becoming a privilege rather than an obligation to have a job.

The prospects of finding work are bleak.

Desperation is written all over their faces. Many have survived repeated lay-offs and re-trenchments.

Many queued for the money — not knowing when they

were going to get it.

"This is unforgivable and inhuman," they said.

They complained that the way the benefits were paid out, defeated the whole object of Unemployment Insurance — this embittered those without work.

"We put our own earnings into the fund, but when we need the money back urgently, it is not forthcoming."

Many have been signing the register since the first week of November — since then, they've been going home without money.

Signs of "Sorry, no jobs" are written at many factory entrances, but the jobless continue to look for work in their thousands.

In November last year, 35 000 claims we made to the UIF.

CS0: 3400/727

SOUTH AFRICA

VICTIMS OF REMOVAL FOURTEEN YEARS AGO HOPE TO RETURN HOME

Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 17 Feb 85 p 4

[Article by Cherilyn Ireton and Herbert Mabuza]

[Text]

THE government's decision to suspend forced removals has brought hope to a community that was forced to move nearly 14 years ago and has wanted to go home ever since.

Living in tin shacks about 12km south of Mmabatho, the 550 Rooigrond squatters want to go back to the banks of the Mooi River near Potchefstroom in the Western Transvaal from where, as occupants of a 'black spot', they were moved in 1971.

Their stopover at Rooigrond near Mmabatho was to be temporary until the government could find them land elsewhere. But the only offers from Pretoria were for land much smaller and poorer than the 4-million hectares owned by the tribe at Machaviestad.

Vacant

Responsibility for the Rooigrond people passed to the Bophuthatswana government when the homeland became independent in 1979. The homeland claims to have no vacant land and the only compromise would be for the Rooigrond people to move to ground already inhabited by other tribes.

Chief Simon Makodi believes the time for compromise is over. He wants to go back to Machaviestad and says he would happily accept a quarter of the rich farmland his people once owned.

His unwillingness to accept the land offered to him by Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope is because his people are descendants of the same tribe as the late Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana and not of the Tswana people living in Bophuthatswana.

Over the years Chief Makodi has collected newspaper articles concerning his people's plight. Together they

constitute an unofficial record of 14 years of hardship and pleading. Yet, despite the extensive publicity given to them, the Rooigrond people are no better off than they were when they were first trucked to the camp site.

'My tribe has been destroyed,' said Chief Makodi. 'Since the government took us off my ancestors' land, my people have had to go separate ways in order to survive. Most of the men have had to go off and find work because there are only temporary jobs here in Mmabatho.'

Chief Makodi will be to go back to the Rooigrond and invite all his people back to stay.

Valuable

Chief Makodi is sure they will not be given land as valuable as the land they lost at Machaviestad.

'The land was so rich that if you put your finger on it, it would not be absorbed. We were a self-sufficient community - now we have to rely on our families and friends to support us.'

'My people are starving here - suffering from lack of food from Operation Hunger and the SA Council of Churches (SACC).'

The ground on which they are camped is scattered with rocks and stones and is too stony. But their reasons for not planting are different. Says Chief Makodi: 'I don't want my people to attach any sentiment to this place. When we were moved we were promised that this was only temporary and that we would be given land of our own. We are still waiting.'

Chief Makodi is an amateur expert at the factory of the Western Transvaal. In those days the place was still called Oudheidop. When Hendrik Verwoerd (the Voortrekker leader) came to us in 1936, he took my ancestors if he could take them with him. We gave him some land to live on.

"Now we could pack up and go back but we would rather have written sanction from the government and we will stay here until we get it," said the chief.

He believed the problems stemmed from "the new apartheid laws".

"We never had laws segregating everything in the old days. If the government would only consider the laws made by King Edward III in 1910, then we would have legal right to our property. People used to respect our land in the old days."

On the walls of his home, Chief Makodi has pasted a number of newspaper articles on human rights.

He described the government's statement that it would suspend forced removals as "a good sign". He hoped it would see his tribe back to Machaviestad.

He has asked the SACC to investigate the possibility of court action against the government. But unless the tribe can provide written title deeds to the property, court actions appear to be futile.

At their camp near Mmabatho, the squatters are not allowed to build a school because they are considered temporary residents. Instead, the children are taught in a corrugated iron hut, about 6m long and about 4m wide, with a small window providing the only light.

The teacher, Mrs Jane Letsape, 63, does her best to give the children a basic education. She teaches sub A to standard four throughout the day. Paper is an unheard of luxury in her single classroom and all lessons are

on chalk slates.

Despite the gloom, the children are happy and go through their sums with enthusiasm. As the lesson ends, they file out of the class singing their national anthem, 'Nkosi Sikele iAfrika'.

The drought has affected the tribe badly. Of the 250 cattle they had with them when they moved from Potchefstroom, only 20 are still alive. Sheep and horses have also died.

Deaths

Chief Makodi said the deaths were something new to them.

"On our own land nothing died because we had land to graze them on and water for them to drink. In fairness the government should carry our losses over the past 14 years - with their help we could become self-supporting again."

The land from which they were moved has since been mined or sold to white people. "But we are not worried about the others - we are quite happy to share our land with anyone. But we do want back what is ours."

Chief Makodi's mother is 110. Each day when the sun rises she tells them how she wants to go back home to sleep for the last time. Many believe that she is being kept alive merely by the hope that one day she will be back in Machaviestad. Her last wish is to be buried next to her ancestors.

"Lately she has been picking up strength," said Chief Makodi. "It might be a sign that something good is going to happen."

SOUTH AFRICA

HALF A MILLION STILL UNDER THREAT OF FORCED REMOVALS

Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 17 Feb 85 p 9

[Article by Graham Watts]

[Text]

"THERE are removals and removals, of course. The Honorable Member will agree with me that certain removals are easy to carry out while others are not so easy."

What the then Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr Hennie van der Walt, went on to demonstrate in this reply in 1983 to the Conservative Party's Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg was that the not-so-easy ones were nevertheless achieved.

That is what worries fieldworkers of the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) who document removals and advise threatened communities. It also worries those communities, of course, and their legal representatives when they weigh up the implications of the latest promise that forced removals are to be suspended.

On the first anniversary this week of the forced removal of the Bakwena people from Mogopa to a barren resettlement camp in Bophuthatswana, Trac fieldworkers anxiously pointed out the holes in Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Gerrit Viljoen's promise to suspend forced removals.

The biggest, they say, is summed up in the remarkable statement by Mr van der Walt in which he defended the government against the CP's unfounded allegations that it was not getting on with removals.

Direction

He quoted figures to show that under his direction about 360 000 people had been added to the populations of the resettlement camps of Onverwacht in the Free State and Kwandebele in the Eastern Transvaal alone.

"The Honorable Member knows that we had to change our methods. Circumstances forced us to change

our methods. Therefore it is not correct to allege now that the government is no longer prepared to remove people. I have just proved that we caused 360 000 people to move. We caused them to move."

And then: "They moved of their own volition. If this is not an achievement, I don't know what is."

Trac this week recalled that 'achievement' and how Dr Piet Koornhof made promises not long before Mogopa was surrounded by police in the early hours of St Valentine's Day, 1984, and the government went ahead with the removal no-one thought they would dare.

So when Dr Viljoen announced the suspension of forced removals last month, there was only a cautious welcome.

For one thing, he referred to about 25 to 30 'black spots', including two of the 'world famous' ones, Kwangema and Driefontein. But there are many more than that -- 180 in Natal alone. What the fieldworkers are saying is that most removals are not black spot ones, but the kind referred to by Mr van der Walt.

And Dr Viljoen left the door wide open when he said that those removals agreed to by the leaders of the people concerned would go ahead.

What worries Trac and the threatened communities' lawyers is that there is a long and distasteful record of the government installing and nurturing 'leaders' who are given to accepting resettlement on behalf of 'their' communities, which happened in the case of Mogopa. Indeed, as Mr van der Walt showed, with a bit of patience one can 'cause' 360 000 people to move.

Illegal

Added to this is Dr Viljoen's assurance that the removal of 'illegal squatters' would continue and his failure even to mention the two biggest categories of resettled people — 'displaced farmworkers' and urban people whose townships have been 'abolished' or allowed to degenerate into slums.

Trac and other groups involved in the 1983 Surplus People Project (SPP) have updated their estimates of resettlement and planned resettlement which reveal that even if all black spot and homeland consolidation removals are suspended, more than 500 000 people still face the threat.

It is not known how many people can hope to be affected by Dr Viljoen's suspension of forced removals. Either way, as long as it is a mere suspension, and qualified at that, 1 858 865 people still face the threat, according to the SPP figures.

The problem is that the farm removals, while being the largest single category, are the most difficult to estimate. The SPP reckoned they accounted for 1,13-million of the 3,5-million people moved between 1962 and 1982.

It is not known how many still face removal, but one estimate puts it at well over 500 000.

Trac fears that the government will, for the time being, continue to concentrate on farm removals, partly because they are the most difficult to observe — involving as they do a family or two at a time — and partly because they meet with the least resistance.

Since the abolition of labour tenancy in the early Seventies and the introduction of quotas of black farm labourers on white farmland, tens of thousands of black families have become vulnerable to eviction and prosecution for trespass.

The result is widespread removals that don't look like removals — thousands of people desperately (voluntarily!) seeking homes and sustenance wherever they might hope to find it — Onverwacht, Kwandebele, Winterveld, Hartebeesfontein. The van der Walt option.

Their numbers are expanded by the thousands of people who simply no longer qualify to live in the scores of 'locations' throughout the country which are 'abolished', 'deproclaimed' or 'disestablished'.

Others, such as Leandra and Huhudi were allowed to decay to the point that the resultant health and housing crisis meant 'development' could only take place somewhere else — such as in a homeland.

Those pathetic metropolises of squalor are increasing in number, too, work continues at resettlement sites such as Oshoek on the Kanguwane border, Onderstepoort near Sun City, Waaihoek in Natal.

Originally planned for the resettlement of black spot communities that have so far resisted their removal, such as Valspan, Kwangema, Driefontein, Mathopestad, Vaalkop and Matiwanekop, they are now being earmarked for Mr van der Walt's 'displaced farmworkers'.

Probably the most visible and imminent test of the meaning of Dr Viljoen's commitment to suspend forced removals is the case of Driefontein and Kwangema in the Eastern Transvaal.

Death

Both communities, virtually next door to each other, have been in the international eye, Driefontein because of the death of community leader Mr Saul Mkhize at the hands of the police, Kwangema because it was raised by European leaders when Mr P W Botha toured overseas last year. The Kwangema community had written to Britain's Queen Elizabeth and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher detailing their plight.

Dozens of families in both communities are threatened by the rising level of the Heyshope dam and will have to move somewhere.

But they constitute a black spot, and to resettle them permanently anywhere other than on South African Development Trust (government-owned) land for later incorporation into a homeland would constitute a genuine reprieve.

The communities are asking for land in the same area and maintain there is plenty available. If the government agrees, it could provide the direction and the hope for hundreds of thousands of people caught up in the guessing game of their future.

Important as it is, though, fieldworkers warn that the public eye should not be diverted from the plight of the thousands who face 'hidden removal'.

Mr van der Walt gave them the pointer in that same reassuring speech to Dr Hartzenberg in Parliament: "Before Onverwacht came into being, the white to non-white ratio on white farms in the Free State was 1:15.

"As a result of the fact that people have moved voluntarily to Onverwacht... at the moment the ratio is 1:13. Is this not something that has been achieved? This kind of thing is not mentioned in reports in respect of removals, because the people go there voluntarily."

SOUTH AFRICA

ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENCES IN QUALITY OF EDUCATION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Feb 85 p 15

[Article by Sue Fleming]

[Text]

An analysis of last year's matric results of pupils from different education departments indicates a disparity in the quality of education between the racial groups.

Education in South Africa is controlled by 18 departments, including those of the independent national states and the provincial white departments.

The racial groups write different exams.

Black candidates write the Department of National Education's examinations; coloured candidates write the exams from the Department of Education and Culture, House of Representatives; Indians write the Department of Education and Culture House of Delegates exams.

White pupils write examinations set by provincial education departments. For example, Transvaal pupils write the Transvaal Education Department matric exams.

There are separate and independent education departments in the independent and national states, although many homeland pupils write the Department of National Education exams.

Only 52 percent of black pupils passed the Department of National Education matric last year; 92 percent of white candidates passed the Transvaal Education Department matric. Although the Department of National Education pass rate was 2 percent higher than in 1983, it was still embarrassingly low compared with the Transvaal Education Department pass rate.

Of the 15 365 non-homeland pupils who wrote matric 12,6 percent received university entrance.

About 48 percent of white Transvaal Education Department pupils gained university entrance passes.

Only 15 percent of 1 337 black candidates passed the Joint Matriculation Board exams last year.

The acting secretary of the Joint Matriculation Board in Pretoria, Mr Ulrich Fischer, said the high failure rate for blacks was caused by pupils writing the exams without receiving tuition.

Of the 1 245 full-time white Joint Matriculation Board candidates, 908 qualified for university entrance, 248 gained school leaving certificates and 89 failed.

Dr Ken Hartshorne, ex-director of education planning at the Department of Education and Training and member of the De Lange Commission, said black education quality was slipping.

The poor competency of both teachers and pupils in English, now used to teach at secondary schools, had contributed to the deterioration of black education, he added

Only 3,6 percent of black teachers are graduates; 23,5 percent have a matric; 52,5 percent do not.

Indian pupils writing the Department of Education and Culture exams gained similar results to white Transvaal Education Department pupils and 86 percent of candidates passed.

That was 1 percent higher than in 1983.

Almost 40 percent received university entrance passes.

The principal Indian education planner, Mr Morgan Naidoo, said the matric pass rate for Indians had improved because of a better inspection service, improved curriculum development projects and more refined techniques.

There was a 72,5 percent pass rate in the 1984 coloured senior certificate examinations written by 14 138 full-time candidates.

While this year's coloured pass rate is slightly higher than last year's pass rate of 71,3 percent, it is more than 20 percent lower than the pass rate for the white Cape Education Department's candidates.

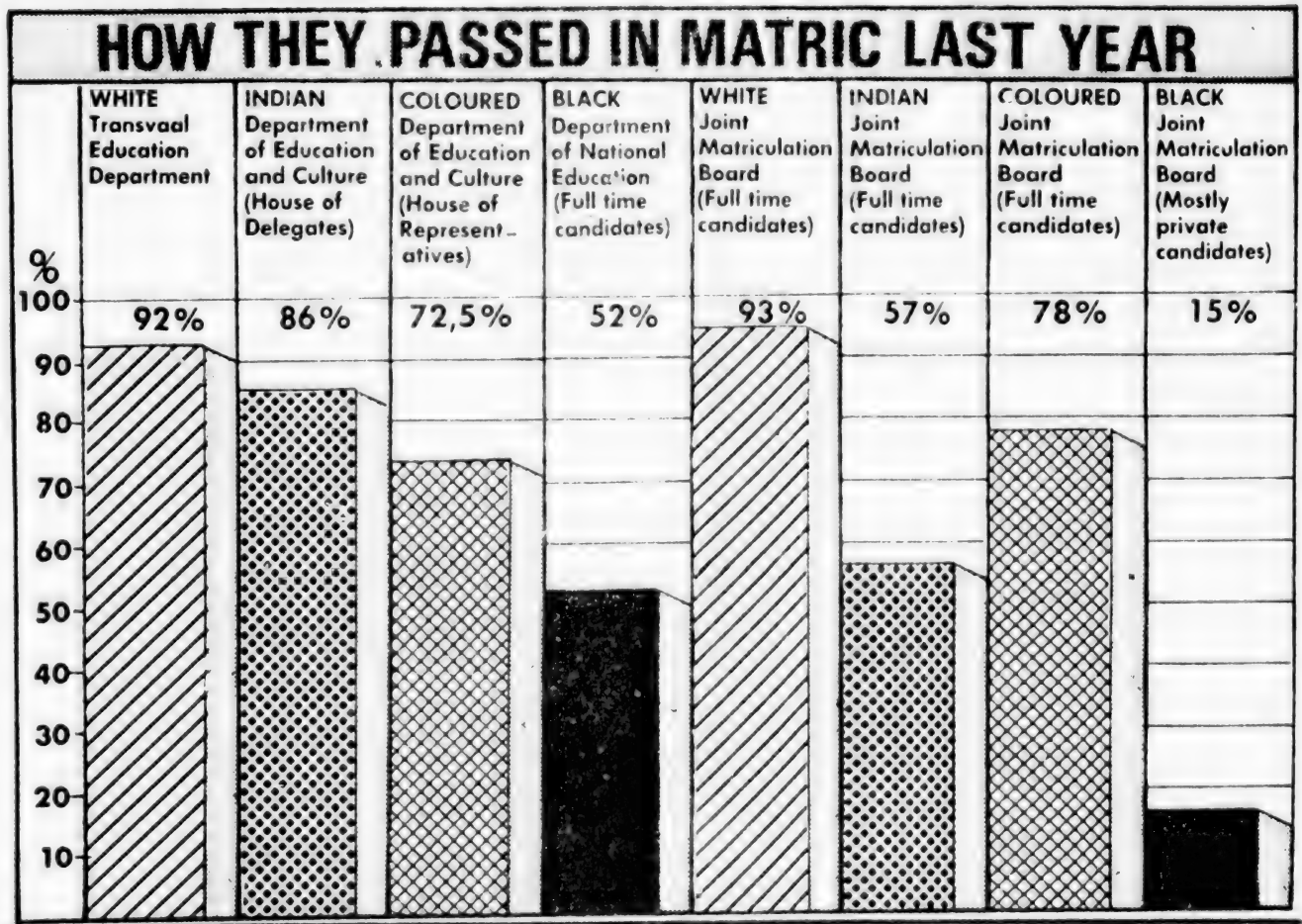
The Transvaal Education Department had the highest failure rate in years when 9,2 percent of candidates failed last year.

A year earlier 6,4 percent of 26 613 pupils did not pass.

Distinctions were more evenly spread last year with fewer people cornering six and seven distinctions each.

Only 47 got seven distinctions each in 1984 against 59 with a full house in 1983.

The percentage of university passes dropped from 50,5 in 1983 to 48 last year.



Hopes that black schools will return to normal this year have been shattered by violence over the past few weeks, writes Education Reporter Sue Plem-ing.

At a time when educationists and the Department of Education and Training were breathing sighs of relief, unrest flared again.

This week violence erupted in Kroonstad, the East Rand and Pretoria, and boycotts continued in the Eastern Cape towns of Cradock, Fort Beaufort and Uitenhage.

In Kroonstad, where shops, vehicles and houses were damaged, the unrest stemmed from a demand by pupils for a Students' Representative Council.

Rioting began in the early morning when about 1 700 pupils stormed out of classrooms at Bodibeng Secondary School and stoned school buildings and teachers.

Pupils then moved to three other schools, attacking pupils and staff members, stoning vehicles and setting fire to the home of a headmaster.

Police used rubber bullets, teargas and sjam-

boks to disperse the rioting children.

A spokesman for the Congress of South African Students said pupils had merely retaliated against false promises made by education authorities.

"The Government has done all in its power to retard the progress of our education," he added.

"We have reached a point where there is nowhere else to turn but to move forward with our struggle for a free and just education for the people."

The Congress has appealed to pupils country-wide to attend a commemoration service today for 15-year-old Emma Sathekge, the first pupil killed in school unrest in Atteridgeville last year.

She died when a police van knocked her down and ran over her body at D H Peta High School.

To mark the anniversary, says the Congress, students should not wear school uniforms today.

At the beginning of the year there was optimism that pupils would resume classes peacefully.

In the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area thousands streamed

back to school; in the trouble-torn Eastern Cape, though, there was a continuation of the stayaways which dominated the area last year.

In the second week of school, confusion and indecision gripped the Vaal Triangle township of Sharpeville after the disruption of classes.

There was unrest in Sebokeng and police patrolled the area and dispersed thousands of schoolchildren who were out on the streets.

The second week also saw a three-day stayaway in the Pretoria township of Mamelodi.

In the third week of the school year, unrest flared at a school in the Free State.

Pupils refused to go to classes in protest against the number of pupils who failed exams last year.

The Free State unrest gained momentum at the end of January when 49 people were arrested after violence which erupted near Bothaville.

More than 1 000 youths went on a rampage, attacking school staff, ransacking police houses and setting fire to vehicles.

The renewed outbreak of violence at black schools claimed its first

life on February 1 when a youth was found dead near a school at Fort Beaufort in the Eastern Cape.

Disturbances during the first week of February occurred mainly in Kimberley, East London, Beaufort West, Port Elizabeth and Fort Beaufort, all in the Cape, and Virginia Odendaalsrus, Cloccolan and Bothaville in the Free State.

Pupils boycotted classes mainly in protest against the treatment of fellow pupils suspended by education authorities.

In most cases violence involved stoning and setting fire to schools, building roadblocks and stoning police, who replied with sjamboks, birdshot and rubber bullets.

Mr Job Schoeman, chief of public relations at the Department of Education and Training in Pretoria, said when violence erupted at schools there was serious cause for worry as teachers and pupils were in danger.

He added that although incidents of violence had gradually increased since the beginning of the year, the situation was not as critical as in 1984.

SOUTH AFRICA

ROLE OF WHITE ENGLISH SPEAKERS IN NATION'S FUTURE EXAMINED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Feb 85 p 10

[Article by Alan Robertson]

[Text]

For some time there has been significant but low-key discussion among white English-speaking South Africans about their place in South African society.

Whenever their situation receives publicity, this invariably prompts letters to the newspapers. Any attempt to analyse these letters usually proves difficult because much of the comment is unfocused and individual in its nature.

A more specific opportunity to analyse this situation is offered by an examination of the many publications issued by English-language cultural organisations. One such recent publication is the *English Academy Review*.*

The English Academy exists to maintain and propagate in Southern Africa the best standards of English reading, writing and speech. Its journal provides a critical forum for divergent views about aspects of English in the region.

Whatever else it does, this review gives readers some insight into the predicament that white English-speaking culture has got itself into.

According to Wits academic Es'kia Mphahlele: "The English-speaking people of South Africa have, since the 1820 settlers, been complacent about the official status of English. When the British wielded political power, there was no need to 'stand up' for their language.

"I make bold to suggest that the black man has vested interests in English as a unifying force. Through it the continent of Africa can be restored to him and, together with

French, English provides a Pan-African forum, widens his constituency. English is therefore tied up with the black man's efforts to liberate himself."

In continuing his essay *The Fate of English in South Africa*, Mphahlele calls for all English cultural bodies to unite "and wake up to the fact that preparing teachers and students to fit into official (Afrikaans Nationalist) structures is going to retard rather than promote the cumulative struggle I have referred to".

A stirring call indeed, but isn't it akin to a prisoner asking the jailer for the keys to his cell? Mphahlele, like many other writers in this review, has identified the white English-speaker with Afrikaner Nationalism, and therefore apartheid.

But his call also provides racists with perhaps the ultimate rebuttal of black culture — its reliance on "white" languages to promote its cause.

Taken to its logical conclusion, Mphahlele's plea to English cultural bodies to aid the black man in his struggle presents the prospect of Nationalist disapproval of any such action, with all the attendant political problems.

Do English cultural bodies want this to happen?

In one of the book reviews Stephen Gray writes of "the bewilderingly complex spawnings of our cultural life in our bizarrely sectionalised and polarised society".

One such spawning is that of black playwright Maishe Maponya

when he says: "What makes me really angry is when whites say they are as African as we are. Botha says he's an African. For God's sake he is not African. Full stop. This is an undebatable fact."

So much for 334 years of white tenure, and 164 years of white English-speaking tenure of South Africa. And bizarre it is when the recent writings of white schoolchildren in Natal are described by Michael Gardiner as having an "absence of conviction" which "points to the anachronistic situation of English-speaking whites as a separate entity — be it residential, educational or cultural".

Are these opinions valid? Are white English-speaking South Africans really people whose language and cultural institutions are going to liberate the blacks while simultaneously being their foreign but separate co-oppressors?

This whole review conveys a singular absence of consensus about the role and identity of white English-speakers.

On the one hand they are being

unilaterally co-opted into a liaison with black nationalism. On the other hand they are regarded as part of the Afrikaans Nationalist establishment.

They are rejected by some groups of blacks and occasionally believe they have been hard done by under a predominantly Afrikaans-speaking government.

So exactly where are white English-speaking South Africans going? Is the question even relevant?

To my mind it is one of the most important and pivotal questions facing South Africa today.

If English-speakers refuse to resolve this identity crisis they will be destroyed by the opposing forces of Afrikaans Nationalism on the one hand and black nationalism on the other.

White English-speakers must enlarge their constituency; they can only do this by enlarging the influence of their language.

*The English Academy Review, Volume 2, 1984, published by The English Academy of Southern Africa. Available to institutions at R10 a year and to individuals at R5 a year.

SOUTH AFRICA

MIXED COUPLES MAY GET NEW RIGHTS TO FACILITIES FOR WHITES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Feb 85 p c

[Article by David Breier]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa's strict racial segregation of white provincial schools could be relaxed soon to accommodate some children of mixed couples if the Mixed Marriages Act is abolished.

The Transvaal Provincial Council, representing the most rightwing of the four provinces, is expected to follow the lead given by Parliament, which will soon examine the issue.

The Cape, Natal and the Free State are not expected to resist any move to open their provincially-run white schools to the children of legally-married mixed couples.

Reformist spirit

The school issue is likely to be the thorniest question to be considered by the joint select committee of Parliament examining the possible repeal of the Mixed Marriages Act and Section 16 of the Immorality Act.

Expectations that the walls of apartheid will come tumbling down when the two sex Acts are abolished, are premature.

Parliament has undertaken to continue the "social, educational and constitutional ordering of own communities".

But there is no doubt that the repeal of the two Acts will create many new cracks in the apartheid structure.

There is a strong possibility that the committee will produce a formula permitting the "col-

oured" children of mixed marriages to attend white provincial schools in certain cases.

Mr Douglas Gibson, leader of the Progressive Federal Party opposition in the Transvaal Provincial Council, said there was a new reformist spirit in the NP majority in the council.

He said he believed the province would not stand in the way of the Government's plan to repeal the two Acts.

The Conservative Party in the provincial council has already given notice that it will oppose any such move. A CP motion objecting to the repeal will be debated in the council next week.

Mr Derrick Watterson, NRP MP for Umbilo and Natal leader of the New Republic Party which controls the province, said: "As far as I am concerned, I don't care which school they go to."

He said there was a possibility that the parliamentary select committee would produce a compromise formula on schools.

Permit formula

As children of mixed marriages were likely to be classified "coloured", they could be expected to attend coloured schools or multiracial private schools.

But there were no coloured schools in many parts of the country outside the Cape, he said. And private schools were too expensive for many families.

The government formula could

state that if a mixed couple lived more than a certain distance, say 20 km, from the nearest coloured school, their children would be allowed, by special permit, to attend the nearest suitable white provincial school, he speculated.

The select committee will also have to consider where mixed couples will live, what public amenities they will use, the race classification of couples and their children and where mixed couples will vote.

In terms of the Group Areas Act, which makes provision for mixed marriages before the apartheid era, a white who marries a black is classified as black and lives in a black group area. A white who marries a coloured becomes coloured and lives in a coloured group area.

This arrangement is regarded by people of colour as a gross insult as it implies that a white person is sullied by marrying out of his race group and must step down a notch in the social scale.

'Grey areas'

A possible compromise involving a permit system or "grey areas" could be arrived at.

The Separate Amenities Act and Liquor Act will also have to be examined to determine whether mixed couples could use, for example, segregated cinemas and hotels.

On the issue of race classification, the committee will have to determine whether a mixed couple could both retain their previous classifications or whether they should be reclassified. It will also have to determine whether their children automatically become coloured.

The committee would also have to determine where a mixed couple should exercise their municipal and parliamentary voting rights.

For example, if a white man marries a coloured woman and they receive a permit to live in Houghton, would the man be able to vote in local white elections while his wife voted in coloured elections in another area?

SOUTH AFRICA

MARRIAGE, IMMORALITY ACTS MAY THREATEN APARTHEID

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Feb 85 p 6

[Article by John MacLennan]

[Text]

Predictions are that the very foundations of the granite house of apartheid are set to crumble as the government's select committee examines the desirability of scrapping the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act and Section 16 of the Immorality Act, which makes interracial sex illegal. Where would the new and "legal" children of love-across-the-colour-bar be born, live, and go to school? Would they be buried in new "international" cemeteries? These are just some of the questions which are being asked as Parliament confronts legislation which will impinge on the Acts which provide the very pillars of Verwoerdian ideology.

FIVE years ago the descendants of President Kruger threatened legal action when it was reported the illustrious Boer leader had coloured blood.

And at the Netherlands Club in Cape Town this week, uppercrust whites at my table were in effect saying "I'll see your goffel and raise you a Kaffir" as they compared levels in their bloodstream of what they see as the new and "in" mixed heritage licence to an identity with permanent roots in Africa.

Professor Herman Giliomee, head of Political Studies at UCT and one of several guests who this week participated in an unprecedented local TV probe into the issue, put it this way: "I think the Afrikaners feel there is room to give way to internal doubts. The Acts were instituted at a time when Afrikaners were still people on the move from the working class to the middle class. Now they are more secure after having ordered the world in a certain way."

They are, he avers, proud of their mixed blood to the point they like to make jokes about it. According to the estimate which is most acceptable to academics, by 1820 Afrikaners derived their blood according to a formula which went something like this: 33 percent German, 33 percent Dutch, 20 percent French and the rest mixed.

And it is this wild factor in terms of National Party laws, its tragic personal consequences, its harmful effects on race relations, and its baleful publicity which has exercised Parliament this week.

The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, who endured the unusual experience for a white politician of being jeered by coloureds when he pleaded before the House of Representatives for yet another committee to investigate the sex laws, has said he wants a problem which has bedevilled the country since the Nationalists took power 37 years ago sorted out in four months flat.

He was talking about measures introduced, as it was put by the then Minister of Interior Dr TE Donges, to keep the white race pure.

And in doing so the Government turned the police force into sex snoopers who secured thousands of arrests as they watched couples from treetops through binoculars, burst into bedrooms to test the temperature of the sheets, inspected the privates of couples caught literally with their pants down and hauled people before the District Surgeon to search for the seed of passion.

In the past two decades it is known that 16 white men committed suicide after they were charged. They gassed themselves, hanged themselves, shot themselves, drowned themselves and took insecticide.

The small town of Excelsior in the Free State made world headlines for the first and only time in its history when charges were brought — and later dropped — against five farmers who were alleged to have had sex with black women.

Lionel Murray, veteran spokesman on home affairs matters for the now-defunct United Party, dealt with hundreds of victims of these laws while he was an MP.

In the beginning, he told me, "colour" was decided on the basis of appearance and acceptance. Then came the so-called Classification Board and all its horrors. People would have their nails, gums and hair examined as officials decided on candidates' race.

The board found itself contested in court in a series of cases which it lost and the government brought in amendments which made for a more rigid system. On this was based population registration as we know it today.

This made for amazing anomalies. In one case half a family had been classified white prior to the amendments and the other half coloured after the amendments.

At one stage Mr Murray had

300 cases in his in-tray concerning the tragic circumstances of people who had been classified coloured and who had come to him as a last resort.

The two measures have already been hammered by churches which support the Government, and in evidence presented to a previous select committee which reported on possible amendments to the laws last year.

The select committee had members drawn from all white political parties and heard evidence from such rightwing bodies as the Hervormde Kerk and the Koppiekommando. Only five of the 90 bodies and people who submitted evidence were against the laws.

What will happen if the measures are scrapped? Mrs Helen Suzman of the PFP, who has fought them for more than three decades in Parliament, says: "If these two laws were abolished tomorrow the actual fabric of South African society would not really be affected in everyday life. There are not hundreds of people waiting to rush across the colour line to marry each other or have sexual relations. You might say Jews largely marry Jews and Catholics largely marry Catholics. It is cultural, it is religious, it is environmental, it is background. Like goes to like."

Both she and Mr Murray feel any scrapping would force the Government to examine a host of other related legislation.

She says: "Their abolition (the two sex measures) would mean there would have to be changes in order to determine what the effects would be on other laws such as the Group Areas Act and, presumably, the Separate Amenities Act. You couldn't, for example, allow a man to go into a place and not his wife if he was lawfully married to her."

SOUTH AFRICA

INDIAN SUICIDE RATE HIGHEST IN NATION

Durban POST NATAL in English 13-16 Feb 85 p 2

[Text]

SUICIDE in South Africa's Indian community was reaching epidemic proportions and there was an urgent need for doctors and psychiatrists to involve themselves in combating it, a Durban psychiatrist said last week.

In a paper presented at the national South African congress of psychiatry in Durban, Dr A E Gangat of the department of psychiatry, University of Natal Medical School, highlighted the problem of suicides among Indian South Africans.

In a survey initiated by Dr Gangat, it was found:

- The proportion of suicides in the South African Indian Hindu and Christian population was greater than their population ratio with the incidence of Tamil suicides especially being higher than expected. On the other hand the proportion of suicides among Indian Muslims was far less than their population ratio.

- Three times as many men committed suicide as women.

- Twice as many married people committed suicide as those who had never married.

- The level of education was not a buffer against suicide, with as many well-educated people committing suicide as those who were not.

- Marital/lover problems seemed to play a significant role in those that commit suicide.

- Hanging was the most common method used to commit suicide (45%), closely followed by poisoning (39%).

- Heavy alcohol abuse was a common factor especially with use of alcohol prior to the suicide attempt and other drug abuse.

- Warnings of suicide were given by the vast majority of those who killed themselves, but these were mostly overlooked by relatives and doctors.

- While most suicidal people sought medical attention, none were referred for psychiatric treatment.

CSO: 3400/667

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK LAWYERS UNHAPPY OVER BORDER ARRESTS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Feb 85 p 11

[Article by Jon Qwelane]

[Text]

Police have been accused of arresting many blacks near the border of South Africa and Mozambique and then repatriating them under immigration laws.

The charge is levelled in a memo sent to the Ministers of Justice and Home Affairs.

The memo was sent by a group of South African black lawyers and the charge, if true, could have far-reaching implications.

The group, the Black Lawyers' Association, bitterly complains about what it calls the appalling erosion of the basic and fundamental rights to civilian freedom and liberty, and the great injustice with impunity in Nelspruit and surrounding areas.

The South African Police say people believed to be illegal immigrants are detained on a warrant.

If investigations show the people to be illegally resident in the country, a court issues repatriation orders.

But the lawyers say

blacks are arrested and kept at police stations for unreasonably long periods without access to the courts.

The practice, say the lawyers, is contrary to any claim of civilised administration of justice and constitutes a harsh and blatant undermining of the universal and fundamental human rights to freedom and liberty.

The lawyers tell Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetzee and Home Affairs Minister Mr F W de Klerk that a special immigration squad of police officers has been formed, certainly from Nelspruit police station, which goes around on a hunt for prohibited immigrants.

The squad is said to bring into Eastern Lowveld police stations even innocent people from Reef townships.

The police are criticised for allegedly refusing to allow visits to detainees by relatives and lawyers, except in the presence of the officers who arrested them.

The usual story is said to be that the officers are away in Johannesburg or on the Reef.

The lawyers' memo states: "There is, to the extent that we have established, no basis in law (the Admission of Persons to the Republic Act) for denying these people access to families, relatives and legal representatives.

"It may very well be easy to dismiss the matter by saying that in such an event the courts of law are open to detainees to enforce rights.

"The fact is that there are at least two major and insurmountable hurdles:"

● The first hurdle is that all the detainees are black and very poor.

In contrast, say the lawyers, not a white person has to date been detained in the Lowveld police stations as an illegal immigrant, leading to the conclusion that the law is therefore pertinently being used here as an instrument for the perpetration of racial injustice.

● The second hurdle is

that law drastically curtails the powers of the court to interfere with passport control officers.

To prove their point, the lawyers have supplied the two Cabinet Ministers with copies of letters they wrote to police stations in the Lowveld concerning the detention of many people.

Some of them have already been repatriated to Mozambique, despite having pointed out their homes and relatives to the South African Police.

Some are said to be still in detention.

● Mr Samuel Ziva Ngomane, suspected of being in South Africa illegally, was arrested at a hostel in Barberton by Sergeant Drake in October 1983.

He was said to have been detained at Barberton for some days and the following month taken to a farm to work.

Mr Ngomane, a miner at the time of his arrest and holder of a South African reference book, was later transferred to another farm where he earned less than half his mine wages.

He has since been repatriated to Mozambique.

● Mr James Qhibi is said to be held at Kanyamazane police station near Nelspruit in the KaNgwane homeland.

He was detained in January and family and lawyers have repeatedly been refused permission to see him.

He has not been taken to court to face charges.

● Mr Joseph Khonjwa was said to have been arrested at Komatipoort early in December 1984 and is now said to be detained at Nelspruit police station in the cells.

He has not been charged.

The lawyers say police have tried to ward off all legal representation for the detainees, and have actually opened a docket against a lawyer said to have interfered with officials by trying to help detainees.

The lawyers are asking the Government for a commission of inquiry.

They call on all human rights movements to address themselves to the plight of the illegals.

CSO: 3400/727

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

SOEKOR'S CAPE HQ--Cape Town--A start is to be made in the next few months on a new head-office complex for the State-sponsored oil exploration company, Soekor. The company is moving from Johannesburg and centralising its operations at the Cape, for logistical and other reasons. The site acquired for the new complex is near the Tygerberg Hospital. A Soekor spokesman said the new head office was scheduled to come into operation in January 1987. The complex will accommodate between 300 and 400 people. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 20 Feb 85 p 4]

SHIPLOADERS BOOST CAPACITY--Modifications to two Fives-Cail Babcock shiploaders at Richards Bay coal terminal will increase capacity by almost 25%, says Mr Dick Smith, managing director of Fives-Cail Titaco. Fives-Cail Titaco is a joint venture between the Johannesburg-based Titaco project engineering company and Fives-Cail Babcock, a French-based international engineering conglomerate responsible for the supply and installation of the original Richards Bay shiploaders. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 19 Feb 85 p 4]

DEMAND FOR HOME GENERATORS--Increasing demand for TV sets among blacks has led to a boom in sales of home-generators. Mr Lester Miller, managing director of the McCarthy group's Kawasaki franchise outlets, which sell home-generators, says the retail value of the market is R40m to R50m a year--about 5j 000 units. "Although there is some spin-off in the white leisure market, and from demand for standby power units in smaller retail operations, the major part of our sales can be attributed to our trade in the black market. "The stimulus provided by TV has motivated people who are not yet linked to the Escom power supply to acquire alternative sources of energy. Generator sets are popular as they are portable, compact and within the means of most consumers." Mr Miller says research has shown that a demand for luxury items is largely responsible for the increase in home-generator sales among blacks. "TV sets, music centres and fridges head the list of sought-after electrical appliances. Energy for cooking, heating, and lighting is still, to a large extent, derived from traditional sources such as fossil fuels." [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 19 Feb 85 p 4]

PRESTIGE AWARD FOR HOEDSPRUIT--Air Force Base Hoedspruit was yesterday presented with the prestigious humanitarian achievement award, the Wilkinson Sword of Peace, for the second consecutive year. The Sword of Peace is awarded annually to a South African Air Force (SAAF) unit in recognition of outstanding achievements in the humanitarian field. AFB Hoedspruit's Officer Commanding, Colonel C. J. Lombaard, was presented with the sword by SAAF's chief of staff for air operations, Major General A J S van der Lith, at a parade at the Eastern Transvaal air base. During 1984 AFB Hoedspruit was involved in important nature conservation programmes in the Lowveld. When Cyclone Domoina wrought havoc in the Eastern Transvaal last year, AFB Hoedspruit played an important part in mopping-up operations. The presence of the air force personnel has boosted the economic infrastructure of the Lowveld. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Feb 85 p 6]

BOMB DAMAGES ORANGE NP OFFICE--Slight damage was caused to the National Party office at Kroonstad and two adjacent buildings by a bomb explosion shortly after midnight this morning. The police liaison officer in the northwestern Orange Free State, Captain (Johan Fouche), says the explosion was probably caused by an explosive substance which has not yet been identified. No one was injured. An adjacent garage and a block of flats were slightly damaged. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 4 Mar 85 MB]

ALEXANDRA MAYOR'S HOME BURNED--Johannesburg, 4 Mar SAPA--The house of the mayor of Alexandra township in Johannesburg, the Reverend Sam Buti, was gutted by fire early this morning, the PRO [Public Relations Officer] for the South African police on the Witwatersrand, Lieutenant Colonel Fred Bull, confirmed today. Police were investigating, he said. The family was awoken by two explosions at 2 am and fled from the burning house. No injuries were reported. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1042 GMT 4 Mar 85 MB]

CSO: 3400/717

TANZANIA

MOZAMBIQUE NATIONAL RESISTANCE AGENTS FREED

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English No 167, 2 Feb 85 p 2

[Text] The Tanzanian government announced on January 24 that it had decided to release and deport four Portuguese citizens arrested last August for taking part in subversive activities against Mozambique on behalf of the Mozambique National Resistance. They were to be handed over to Fernando Reino, a special envoy of the Portuguese president, Antonio Ramalho Eanes. General Eanes had made a personal approach to Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere to obtain the release of the four, Adelino Serras Pires, Snr, Adelino Serras Pires, Jnr, Carlos Artur Serras Pires Cardeano and Rui Manuel Ribeiro Montero.

I.O.N.--Last December the British newspaper THE OBSERVER reported that Portugal's deputy prime minister, Mota Pinto, a personal friend of MNR secretary-general Evo Fernandes, had been trying through diplomatic means to secure the release of the four Portuguese. It would appear that the Tanzanian president was given some assurances from Lisbon that the activities of the MNR in Portugal would be restricted: on January 22 Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares held a meeting with his ministers of foreign affairs, justice and the interior to decide on measures which should be taken against the MNR.

CSO: 3400/644

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

LAYOFFS TO EASE BUDGET WOES--Several thousand Tanzanians will find themselves without a job in the months to come. One after the other the state-owned companies are announcing their plans to shed labour, amounting in each case to several hundred employees. This week the Tanzania Cotton Authority paid off 800 of its 3,000 workers, and a few days earlier the National Milling Corporation announced a shakedown affecting 1,000 people. This was followed by the announcement of 450 dismissals by the Tanzania Saruji Corporation. These measures are in line with the programme of cutting back on public expenditures to which Tanzania's public sector undertakings are bound to conform. At the beginning of January Juwata, the Tanzanian trade union confederation, protested at the threat of massive redundancies which the implementation of an austerity programme had brought to the public sector. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English No 168, 9 Feb 85 p 7]

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH INDONESIA--Zanzibar and Indonesia have signed a trade agreement under which Indonesia will purchase 6 000 tonnes of cloves worth Z\$25,8 million while Zanzibar would import 15 000 tonnes of rice from Indonesia. It is the first time since 1981 that Indonesia will be importing Zanzibar cloves, of which it used to be the main purchaser. A five-man Indonesia trade delegation led by president director Haji Probosutedjo of P. T. Maroljubuana Company signed the agreement with the general manager of the Zanzibar State Trading Corporation, Cde Mambo Mussa. [Text] [Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 18 Feb 85 p 3]

NATIONALS EXPELLED FROM SUDAN ARRIVE IN TANZANIA--Dar es Salaam, 08 Mar (Shihata/PANA) thirty-two persons and a [word indistinct] arrived at the northern Tanzania town of Moshi yesterday having been deported from Sudan. The men arrived at Kilimanjaro International Airport aboard a special flight and were later whisked away by police for interrogation. (? Sudanese authorities) have claimed that the people were Tanzanians who had been held in Sudan. Immediately on arrival, the 32 people were lined up and had their names listed. [sentence indistinct] Four of the 32 persons claimed when questioned that they were students. [Text] [Dakar PANA in English 0918 GMT 8 Mar 85]

CSO: 3400/744

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

DIPLOMAT ON DRUG CHARGES--A Zambian diplomat in London was remanded in custody today on charges connected with the smuggling of 2 kg of heroin into Britain. The 27-year-old Godfrey Lubinga, third secretary at Zambia's London high commission, appeared before a magistrate's court charged with being illegally concerned with the importation of the drug. Zambia agreed to lift Lubinga's immunity at the request of the British Government. He appears in court again on 15 March. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Mar 85]

CSO: 3400/743

ZIMBABWE

EASTERN HIGHLAND SET FOR RECORD TEA CROP

Harare THE HERALD in English 19 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] The Eastern Highlands is expecting a record tea crop this year, says an Agritex crop and livestock report.

The problem tea farmers face will be finding enough labour for the picking.

With most other crops the main problem confronting farmers has been the persistent rain, says the report, which is for late January and early February, and thus does not take into account the sunshine of the last week.

The report says the rains played havoc with maize, cotton and tobacco during late January and early February, and that a fortnight of sunshine was needed.

In Mashonaland Central, barn rot had been reported in Mazowe's virginia tobacco as the reaping of the irrigated crop was almost completed. Bush top had been noticed on late planted burley tobacco.

Though cotton was in good condition bottom bolls were being affected by the rain.

Trypanosomiasis was rife in the north-east of the province, but otherwise livestock were in fairly good condition.

Virginia tobacco leaves were ripening in rain leading to losses compounded by lack of curing space to cope with reaping. Burley tobacco was lodging and barn rot rife amid white mould on all crops.

Maize had been affected with leaching, wet feet and lodging, but sorghum and mhunga were promising the best crop in 10 years.

There had been leaching of nutrients in coffee crop fields and there had been berry crop due to squeeze. Preventive spraying had been rendered ineffective by the rain.

In the Midlands, uneven virginia tobacco ripening had been noticed due to humid conditions, and barn turnover had been a problem. Farmers were experiencing oriental tobacco curing difficulties because of humid and overcast weather.

The weeding, scouting and spraying of cotton was being affected by the rain, and boll shedding due to overcast weather had been noticed.

The late planted maize crop was showing serious waterlogging signs and leaching and weeds were a problem, as in the case of sorghum, whose maturing crop had been affected by smut.

The harvesting of the early groundnut crop was being hampered by the rain which had, however, not affected topping and curing.

Livestock deaths from unknown causes had been reported in Silobela.

In Mashonaland East reaping of the early irrigated virginia tobacco had been completed. Dryland crop quality had been affected by rain, and disease was widespread.

Though the early planted maize crop was very good, later plantings were suffering from weeds, leaching and waterlogging.

Rain had hampered the spraying of cotton and insect damage was expected to be severe as many communal farmers had no sprayers.

Sorghum was generally fair to good, with some crops suffering from leaching and waterlogging.

In Mashonaland West Angular leaf spot and alternaria had been fairly common on tobacco. Oriental tobacco planting had been held back because of the rain.

Some late maize plantings had weakened root system and slight yellowing and firing of lower leaves had been common.

The rain had caused cotton shedding and damaging bolls and it had caused spraying problems, but the crop had very good potential given sunshine and late rains in March.

Some semi-looper damage had affected soyabeans, of which late plantings had been held back because of rain.

The area under coffee had been reduced this season, but the crop's standing looked very good.

In Masvingo wet and overcast weather posed problems on oriental tobacco reaping and curing and had resulted in poor quality leaf.

Late planted maize was waterlogged. Cotton pest control had been rendered difficult by rain, which was hampering groundnut harvesting and curing.

In Matabeleland North Sunshine was needed to boost crop growth. There had been tremendous improvement in grazing and both small and large stock were in good condition except where there had been overgrazing. Late maize plantings had been waterlogged in Matabeleland South where leaching had been noticed. Citrus at Tuli Makwe irrigation scheme was promising. Livestock were in fair to good condition.

ZIMBABWE

DEFENCE SECRETARY HAILS PEOPLE'S MILITIA IN FIGHTING DISSIDENTS

Harare THE HERALD in English 21 Feb 85 p 5

[Text] The people's militia has been "very effective" in tracking down dissidents throughout the country, the Secretary for Defence, Cde James Chitauo has said.

The militiamen had had a positive effect on the security of the people in the areas where they had been deployed. "Their presence alone had an effect on the bandits who would have been roaming those areas with impunity," Cde Chitauo told The Herald.

The people's militia had helped the army in operations against dissidents. "The residents can rely on the militia to come to their assistance much more quickly than far-off units of the army."

The militia had relieved the regular army of guard duties at strategic points like bridges and power stations. In that way they had enabled the army to concentrate on conventional training.

Cde Chitauo said the Zimbabwe-Botswana Joint Commission on Defence and Security had been successful in tracking down dissidents. Their operations were "tactical".

The Zimbabwe National Army and the Botswana Defense Force had co-operated well and the defence and security arrangements between the two countries had been a major success. Zimbabwe had defence and security bilateral agreements with Botswana, Zambia and Mozambique.

The agreements covered all matters of mutual interest in defence and security. The three countries also exchanged information and co-operation in personnel training and other fields.

CSO: 3400/705

ZIMBABWE

NORTH KOREA TO HELP FUND PEOPLE'S CO-OPS IN CHITUNGWIZA

Harare THE HERALD in English 20 Feb 85 p 5

[Text] The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has agreed to help fund co-operative projects in Chitungwiza, says the town's deputy chief executive officer and co-ordinator of co-operatives, Ms Beryl Odinga.

She said the DPRK had agreed to fund a factory for producing military uniforms, work clothes and embroidered clothes for women and children.

The co-operatives would provide labour, buildings and working capital and the Koreans would provide machines, instruments, technical knowhow and technicians.

The DPRK had also agreed to fund a farm for producing eggs, chickens and fish. The land and buildings and a maize production section, with enough water capital and labour, would be provided by the council's registered co-operatives while the Koreans would supply technicians, farming equipment and technical advice.

Marketing of the produce would be done through a commercial centre. According to reliable sources, the co-operatives would be registered by the council.

Salaries of the co-operative members would be paid from the income generated from the marketed products. Estimated figures such as investments, outputs, management, income and profits would be given subject to approval by the Government.

Ms Odinga said 43 co-operatives had registered.

CSO: 3400/705

ZIMBABWE

JAPAN DONATES \$3 MILLION WORTH OF RICE

Harare THE HERALD in English 21 Feb 85 p 9

[Text] Japan yesterday presented Zimbabwe with 6 000 tonnes of rice worth \$3 million. The \$2,5 million transport charges were paid by Japan.

At the handing over ceremony at the Grain Marketing Board depot in Aspindale, Harare, the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, said Zimbabwe had great potential for rice growing.

"We are importers of rice, growing only between 10 000 to 12 000 tonnes annually for local consumption. However, with the amount of expertise in our research services and marketing fields we can boost our production and still be left with a surplus."

Higher yields of rice were possible in Zimbabwe if the Government controlled the production and marketing of the crop.

Zimbabwe grows rice under irrigation in the lowveld and vlel rice in the Eastern Highlands. Only a few farmers were growing the crop on a large scale.

The Japanese ambassador, Mr Yoshifumi Ito, who presented the rice to Senator Norman on behalf of his government, said Japan had confidence in Zimbabwe's agricultural sector and the rice consignment underlined the friendship that exists between the two countries.

CSO: 3400/705

ZIMBABWE

ORGANIZED CRIME ON THE RISE

Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] Gutu. Organised crime is increasing in Zimbabwe, the Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Cde Eddison Zvobago, said at the weekend.

Opening a new court at Mupandawana, Gutu, the only one built since independence, the minister said courts should be agents of the process of rehabilitating the offender rather than be seen as institutions whose duties were merely to punish criminals.

The provision of decent accommodation for judiciary officers should enhance the efficiency and dignity of the institutions.

Cde Zvobgo said his ministry would not be found wanting where criminals wished to have their own way and urged the courts to bring into force their legal powers in protecting society from such people.

The court cost \$60 000 and will also cater from periodical magistrates' courts from Masvingo.

There are 93 community courts in the country, including periodical primary courts, but many of them are still poorly housed.

The ministry plans to build 300 community courts by the end of the 1985-6 fiscal year, but lack of funds may hold up the programme.

CSO: 3400/705

ZIMBABWE

ELECTORATE TO TOP 3 MILLION MARK

Harare THE HERALD in English 15 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] The number of people who have registered as voters for the forthcoming general election is expected to top the three million mark, the Minister of Home Affairs, Cde Simbi Mubako, said yesterday.

He told The Herald that 2,6 million had already been registered and about 500 000 more people were expected to register on the supplementary voters' roll which was set up to accommodate extra voters.

"Today is the closing of the books and whoever will be in the queue will be registered.

He added that about 35 000 whites had registered as voters for the 20 seats on the white voters' roll.

Over 2,6 million people voted during the last general election in 1980.

The Registrar-General, Cde Tobaiwa Mudede, has appealed to all provincial registrars to work "flat out today to accommodate all those wishing to register on the supplementary voters' roll".

CSO: 3400/705

ZIMBABWE

NATION COULD BECOME SILK CENTER OF AFRICA

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 11 Feb 85 p 3

[Text]

ZIMBABWE could become the silk centre of Africa, producing enough of this wonder fabric for its needs with a surplus for export.

The country's potential as a major silk producer was explained by Mr George Joseph, acting High Commissioner of India in Harare.

In a treatise in which he sheds light on how India, Japan and China developed their silk industry twenty-five centuries ago, which later sent explorers like Columbus and Da Gama scurrying to the Far East, Mr Joseph says all climatic conditions are right for the development of the silk industry in Zimbabwe.

The agricultural stages of the industry — known as sericulture — begins with a silk moth laying several thousands of eggs at a time, on mulberry leaves.

The eggs hatch and tiny worms emerge which feed on succulent mulberry leaves.

Zimbabwe's temperature tallies with the optimum

range of temperature required for sericulture," says Mr Joseph.

The soil conditions over most of Zimbabwe were ideal for mulberry cultivation for the rearing of silk worms.

He urges that rearing silk worms would provide employment for a lot of people. "The hedge bush of today could be the money spinner of tomorrow," he says.

At present silk production accounted for only 0.2 percent of the total global production of all textile fibres and 0.33 percent of all natural fibres like cotton and wool.

"The world demand for raw silk is expanding and with it the export market." The shortage of silk on world markets ensured a ready export market for a new producer.

An expert who studied the prospects of the silk industry in Zimbabwe, Mr Mahadevappa, who is joint director of sericulture in the Indian state of Karnataka, estimated that 100 ha of mulberry plantation could provide 52 800 mandays of unemployment.

This employment in silk

worm production could produce 75 000 kg of cocoons valued at \$375 000.

"But the employment opportunities that could be generated in rural areas as well as the value realised by processing the cocoons into silk yarn and fabric is several times higher," says Mr Joseph.

A national sericulture industry could also provide at least five by-products. After the main product of silk the litter of the worms would be turned into fertiliser.

Raw fats of the worm could be used for the manufacture of soap, balm and perfume, with the deoiled worms used to feed fish and poultry, while the mulberry fruit could be processed into jam.

"Given the favourable climatic and soil conditions in Zimbabwe there is no reason to doubt that sericulture could be the agro industry with very low capital investment, simple rural technology, relatively short gestation period, massive employment potential and very high returns in both local and foreign currencies," says Mr Joseph.

ZIMBABWE

GOVERNMENT BUYS MORE LAND FOR RESETTLEMENT

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 11 Feb 85 p 2

[Text]

THE Government has bought 2.4 million ha of land in the country for resettlement since Independence, the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Cde Moven Mahachi, said last night.

Speaking on the ZTV current affairs programme, The Nation, he said most of the land had been suited to resettlement and crop farming, although some stretches had been unsuitable because of poor water reserves.

Some of the unsuitable land had been made available to communal land farmers and the Cold Storage Commission for stock grazing.

Cde Mahachi said he did not believe this was a waste of land or money, particularly in view of the need to sustain the national herd at a time of drought and the shortage of grazing land.

On the problem of resettlement officers who had set themselves up as dictators in their resettlement areas, the Minister said these people had been disciplined.

"All resettlement officers found to be little kings were withdrawn and retrained before being redeployed to other areas," said Cde Mahachi.

The Zimbabwe Government had not delved into the reasons for the withdrawal of support, but had agreed to finance co-operative development itself.

The Agricultural Finance Corporation had been told to make loans available to agricultural co-operatives to assist their development and had the means to do this, he said.

On state farms, run by the parastatal Agricultural Rural Development Authority, Cde Mahachi said these farms should be the focal point of growth point development and development of rural industries.

National estates were the largest milk, cotton and beef producers in the country and should be expanded and improved. The Government had plans for the establishment of more state farms all over the country, he said.

CSO: 3400/667

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

SQUATTER CAMP TRANSFORMED--Chirambahuyo--one of Zimbabwe's first mass squatter camp--just outside the capital, has undergone a complete transformation. Where there were once shanty plastic shacks and pole-and-dagga ramshackles, there are now green fields bristling with a tasseling maize crop. The squatter camp, which at its peak in 1980, boasted of a 5 000-odd population after fleeing from the pressures of Zimbabwe's protracted war of liberation in the communal lands, has now disappeared from the site, opposite the Guzha shopping centre in Chitungwiza high density suburb. Some former residents still maintain a claim to the patches of land they have vacated, but instead of the hovels that were once their dwellings, they now have crop fields they now tender carefully, all in the expectation of a good yield of either maize or pumpkins. They tend their fields from the safety of a house or room they are now paying rent or lodgers' fees to the Chitungwiza Urban Council. [Text] [Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 11 Feb 85 p 2]

CHINA BOOSTS TOBACCO SALES--Chinese tobacco buyers helped boost last season's sales, according to the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association's planning and marketing executive, Mr Charles Symes. In an interview with Tobacco Today, Mr Symes says: "We hope they will become regular customers, but always remember they produce an enormous amount of tobacco themselves." Lately there were signs that China was demanding a better quality and they were buying from Zimbabwe to produce the quality of their smoke. But they also know how to implement advanced technology and they are "very fast at that," says Mr Symes. Tobacco's foreign exchange earning potential was said to be in the region of \$350 million making the "golden leaf" a "Mr Big" in the agricultural sector of the economy. As a result, tobacco growers were in an optimistic mood for the coming season. Merchants had commented on the excellent smoking quality of the Zimbabwean crop. Despite drought years, production techniques had improved, said Mr Symes. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 8 Feb 85 p 6]

WAITING LIST FOR HOMES--At least 38 666 families are on Harare's waiting list for houses and municipal officials will soon be updating the list to ensure that families have renewed their applications. The director of community services, Mr Bev Taylor, said yesterday he would be reporting to the health, housing and community services committee on the results of updating the housing waiting list. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 15 Feb 85 p 1]

IDENTITY FORGING INCREASES--Cases of foreign nationals forging Zimbabwean identities are on the increase, says a spokesman for the Department of Immigration. The Zimbabwe Information Service yesterday quoted the spokesman as stating that in future all cases involving false declarations at entry points into Zimbabwe would be referred to the courts for prosecution without exception. This warning comes in the wake of a special magistrate's court hearing in Harare on Wednesday where Elias Lebino Kachiswe (26), a Zambian, was sentenced to six months' jail after being convicted of using a forged birth certificate said to have been stolen from a relative to reflect that he was Zimbabwean. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 15 Feb 85 p 1]

ZIANA-APN COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED--ZIANA and the Soviet APN have signed a 5-year cooperation agreement to exchange information on a regular basis. The agreement was signed in Harare today by the executive secretary of the Zimbabwe Mass Media Trust, Mr (Tim Matthews), and the APN chief correspondent in Southern Africa, Comrade Sergeyev (Boris). Under the agreement, the two news agencies will encourage mutual exchange of visits by journalists of both countries, which are due to prepare news reports and features about the life of the people of Zimbabwe and Soviet Union. Each agency will render assistance to visiting newsmen as well as provide them with printed and film material. Mr (Matthews) said the agreement ushers in a new phase in strengthening relations between the two countries, as Zimbabwe takes its place among the community of the progressive world. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 4 Mar 85 MB]

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